

FROM REV. H. P. BOWENSON.

Works.					Daily average.
Tank in Benagaria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	544
Tank in Thakruntola .. .. .	..	..	..	..	378
Road from Benagarhia to Kalipator .. .. .	..	..	..	..	650
Total					1,572
As per Executive Engineer's progress report .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,451

MEMORANDUM.

Doomka .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,572
Deoghur .. .. .	..	..	..	..	808.1
Godda .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6,626.1
Rajmehal .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5,279.6
As per Executive Engineer's progress report .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,451
Total					16,736.8
Jamtara					6,819
Grand Total					23,555.8

JAMTARA.

No.	Name of Circle.					Daily average.
Pubtia circle—						
1	Gaichand	..	..	..	..	80
2	Jamtara	..	..	..	..	85
3	Muchigurra	..	..	..	..	512
4	Dukinboheal	..	..	..	..	45
5	Kooruka	..	..	..	..	63
6	Lodna	..	..	..	..	151
7	Chakri	..	..	..	..	85
8	Majea	..	..	..	..	45
9	Panjonla	..	..	..	..	15
10	Kulpur	..	..	..	..	173
11	Sardal	..	..	..	..	47
12	Setalpur	..	..	..	..	51
13	Jealiore	..	..	..	..	89
14	Ektara	..	..	..	..	52
15	Kangoe	..	..	..	..	71
16	Upperbandha	..	..	..	..	155
17	Moorgatora	..	..	..	..	39
18	Ghate	..	..	..	..	12
19	Deojore	..	..	..	..	188
20	Nala	..	..	..	..	239
21	Dulberia	..	..	..	..	134
22	Patharghatta	..	..	..	..	117
23	Searkotta	..	..	..	..	214
24	Amlajori	..	..	..	..	133
25	Karya	..	..	..	..	77
26	Bindapather	..	..	..	..	71
27	Palajore	..	..	..	..	128
28	Paikuria ..	..	..	..	..	60
29	Goria ..	..	..	..	..	47
30	Mohadpore	..	..	..	..	79
Total						3,257

No.	Name of Circle.					Daily average.
Kundahit circle—						
1	Kundahit	..	..	..	..	705
2	Benkati	..	..	..	..	272
3	Khurian	..	..	..	..	448
4	Khajoori	..	..	..	..	270
5	Bagdohari	..	..	..	..	243
6	Road from Kundahit to Rajnagore	..	..	..	..	298
7	Amba	..	..	..	..	76
8	Afzulpore ..	..	..	..	..	120
Total						2,432
Jamjoori circle—						
1	Jamjoori ..	..	..	..	..	249
2	Chowkandi	..	..	..	..	84
3	Jolai ..	..	..	..	..	240
4	Kalpokuria	..	..	..	..	169
5	Dhotona ..	..	..	..	..	168
6	Ashna ..	..	..	..	..	230
Total						1,130
Grand Total						6,819

SOUTHAL PERGUNNAHS DISTRICT.

Price-current for the week ending 27th June 1874.

	Wheat.	Common rice.	Bajra.	Maize.	Gram.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
Doomka head-quarters	11	13	13
Jamtara	15	..	13
Nonihât	12	9	14
Abjulpore	14	12½	14
Nulla	12	12	..
Deoghur sub-division	12	11	14
Kurron	12	13	10
Rajmehal sub-division	14	9	..
Sahebgunge	14	13	17
Burhait	10	16
Godda	8	12½
Saronce	14	10	16

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Southal Pergunnahs for the Fortnight ending 29th June 1874.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transported to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain received at the existing fortnight.	Estimated grain expended at the existing fortnight.	REMARKS.
				By sale to laborers and the public.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.			
			Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds.		
Rajshahi	29th June		43,427 0 0	6,535 8 15½			807 7 12	9,532 16 11½		2,990	
Gadda	"		69,344 10 0	17,512 23 8	41 21 7½			17,284 3 15½		10,000	
Mahespora	14th "	1,35,000	13,047 10 0	1,180 34 4	19 26 0	3,070 22 8	17 11 0	6,168 23 13	10,000	4 to 500	(A) includes payment in grain.
Parghur	28th "		1,035 4 12		0 10 0	26 0 0					
Jankara	12th "		13,900 0 0	2,068 0 0	68 8 12	1,841 0 0		3,897 38 15½			Fresh accounts not received.

Grain disposed of up to date of submission.

		Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
(a) By sale to laborers and payment in kind	...	24,754	9	10
(b) By sale to the public	...	5,535	7	13½
(c) In charitable relief	...	179	3½	15½
Advance to ryots	...	9,832	15	0
		40,300	36½	7½
Grain disposed of up to date of last report	...	25,290	2½	8
Ditto during fortnight	...	15,010	34	4½
Total	...	40,300	36½	7½

N. B.—Jamtara account has not been received.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 29TH JUNE 1874.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasuries up to the last narrative	...	1,12,403	10 10½

Expenditure during the Fortnight under report.

Executive Engineer, S. P., as per progress report ending 20th June 1874, as follows:—

No. 4, Hausdiah to Goddah road	...	77	10	6
" 10, Metalling of the Bhagulpore and Suri road	...	210	0	0
" 13, Repairs to Bhagulpore and Suri road	...	20	8	0
" 14, Repairs to Bahawa and Barbait road	...	271	9	6
" 16, Pakore and Hiranpore road	...	26	11	6
" 17, Doomka station road	...	10	12	0
" 29, Maheshpore and Doomka road	...	250	0	0
" 31, Constructing a bund at Katikund	...	69	1	3
" 50, Doomka to Mallarpore road	...	8	0	0
" 55, Maheshpore to Hiranpore road	...	38	0	0
		982	4	9
		982	4	9

Sub-divisional Officer, Rajmahal, for the period ending 10th June 1874.

To Executive Engineer in charge Public Works Department	...	8,198	3	3
" Cashiers, civil department	...	5,546	1	10
Cost of transport of rice at Bahawa	...	627	14	0
On account of establishment and contingencies, &c., and storage of golahs	...	218	7	1

14,590 10 2 14,590 10 2

Godda Sub-divisional Officer for the week ending 20th June 1874.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Godda and Barahat road	1,152	9	11						
Dai tank	59	15	5						
Marron tank	328	0	9						
Hatbands tank	94	3	0						
Godda tank	678	13	9						
Ghutia	71	10	9						
Simra	51	15	0						
Kendua	124	6	3						
Lohandia tank	216	5	3						
Pathargama tank	272	5	9						
Kobra bund	236	3	3						
Dakata	15	9	0						
Gormaria tank	19	11	5						
Lilatori bund	58	3	0						
Babupore tank	133	8	6						
Dhamsai	54	8	0						
Moheshpore tank	202	4	0						
Simra bund	37	0	6						
Jamua tank	99	8	6						
Belari	45	1	6						
Tilabad	101	0	10½						
Murdiha tank	168	9	6						
Kaaba tank	167	14	6						
Pandaha bund	45	1	6						
Talberia	61	10	0						
Pathro	99	3	0						
Bhora	71	12	6						
Pathra village road	173	5	6						
Ghora bund	47	14	6						
Chiharbona	37	8	9						
Gopalpore	53	12	0						
Amba	5	4	0						
Haripore	9	3	6						
Bunglia	11	6	0						
Bridge works	46	13	6	5,052	15	11½	5,052	15	11½

Rev. H. P. Boerresen as per labor return for the week ending 20th June—

For excavating tank No. 1 in Benaguria ... 349 0 0

For excavating tank No. 3 in Thakurantala ... 248 0 0

For opening about 3 to 4 miles roads from Benaguria to Kahpathar ... 416 0 0 1,013 0 0 1,013 0 0

By Mr. W. M. Smith, Sub-divisional Officer, Doomka, for the fortnight ending 27th June 1874—

Jail bund	...	39	8	6	39	8	6
Sudder office contingencies	...	4	0	0	4	0	0

Grand Total	...	1,34,086	2	3
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Advances made during the fortnight—

Advances for excavating a tank in the jail compound	...	60
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Advance to Rev. H. P. Boerresen	...	1,000
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Advance to Extra Assistant Commissioner, Rajmehal	...	10,000
		11,060

SONTHAL PERGUNNAH,
The 29th June 1874.

J. ROWLAND,
For Offg. Deputy Commissioner.

SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS DISTRICT.
Progress Report of Pamina Relief Works for the week ending Saturday, the 20th June 1874.

No.	Names of Works.	Progress in making out relief works.	Number of laborers thereon.			Quantity and value of the treated laborers.			Supply of food thereon.	Condition of the laborers and of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement of tools.	Disbursements during the week.
			Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Total.	Name of Gubh.	Quantity received.	Value of quantity received.	Quantity issued to the laborers.	Value of quantity issued.			
4	Handrails to Gadda road.	32 chains in 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th.	1,250	0	0	1,250	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	From 4 to 5 as per 100 cubic feet.	Tools are mostly supplied by Government.	Rs. 10 0
10	Wellshole in the Sorey road.	Completely opened.	1,250	0	0	1,250	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	From 4 to 5 as per 100 cubic feet.	Supplied by Government.	Rs. 10 0
15	Excavation in the Sorey road.	Excavation in the Sorey road.	1,250	0	0	1,250	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	From 4 to 5 as per 100 cubic feet.	Supplied by Government.	Rs. 10 0
16	Excavation in the Sorey road.	Excavation in the Sorey road.	1,250	0	0	1,250	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	From 4 to 5 as per 100 cubic feet.	Supplied by Government.	Rs. 10 0

No.	Name of Work.	Progress in making out relief works.	Number of labourers therein.				Quantity and value of rice received and issued to the labourers.				Supply of food thereto.	Condition of the labourers and the general features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement of tools.	Deliver- ment during this week.
			Class I.	Class IIIA.	Class IIIB.	Total.	Kind of grain.	Quantity re- ceived.	Value of quantity re- ceived.	Quantity is- sued to the labourers.	Value of quantity issued.					
29	Dumka to Mal- hapore road.	.....	.....	6A or cent per cent.	.....	64	NH	NH	NH	NH	.....	Same as last week.	Daily by direct.	DAILY LABOUR. Men .. 30	Ditto	Rs. A. P. 0 0 0*
30	Midnapore to Barrampore road. 18 miles of road which centre line of 24 miles mark- ed.	4 miles ..	550 or cent per cent.	.....	.....	265	.....	.....	Same as in No. 29.	.....	.....	The road is a more im- proved one on certain and passes generally in a hilly country. The country is hilly.	Daily by sub- contracted machines in silver and copper.	Same as in No. 29.	.....	50 0 0†
Total																500 0 0

* Only rickling out of centre line is going on in this road.

† Same as in No. 29.

N.B.—No information received of the rest of the work. Explanation called for as under:—
No. 1. Dumka to Jamshed road, in charge of Baboo Ghosh, Superintendent.
No. 2. Dumka to Barrampore road, in charge of Baboo Ghosh, Superintendent.
No. 3. Dumka to Barrampore road, in charge of Baboo Ghosh, Superintendent.
No. 4. Dumka to Barrampore road, in charge of Baboo Ghosh, Superintendent.
No. 5. Dumka to Barrampore road, in charge of Baboo Ghosh, Superintendent.
No. 6. Dumka to Barrampore road, in charge of Baboo Ghosh, Superintendent.
No. 7. Dumka to Barrampore road, in charge of Baboo Ghosh, Superintendent.
No. 8. Dumka to Barrampore road, in charge of Baboo Ghosh, Superintendent.
No. 9. Dumka to Barrampore road, in charge of Baboo Ghosh, Superintendent.
No. 10. Dumka to Barrampore road, in charge of Baboo Ghosh, Superintendent.

DANO NATH MOOKERJEE,
Accountant, for Offg. Executive Engineer, on tour.

No. 960—S.R., dated Berhampore, the 29th June 1874.

From—W. WARELL, Esq., Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 27th June 1874.

During the last three days I have been over a considerable extent of country in thanas Gokurn, Bhurtpore, and Khurgaon, and was much pleased to see how very favorable the prospects of the winter rice crop are, and what good promise of an early and very abundant crop there is at present. The seed that was sown broad-cast has germinated freely, and the plants are strong and well advanced; the seedlings in the nurseries are plentiful and healthy; and in the lowlands, in which sufficient rain-water has collected, transplantation has been and is being actively carried on. Earlier in the week I saw a good deal of the *anous* country, and from what I saw and have heard from various parts of the district the crop will, if there be not too rapid a rise of the rivers, be early, abundant, and reaped from an unusually extensive area.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Moorshedabad District for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 27th June 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Abundance or scarcity of supply in the bazar.

1. The supply of food-grains in the bazars and hâts of the head-quarters sub-division is reported to be still sufficient for the daily wants of the people. The rise of the river Bhagiruthée has helped the importation of rice and other commodities. In the Lalbag sub-division the supply of all sorts of food-grains in the city, Baluchur, and Azimgunge, is still abundant; but the supply in thana Bhaduribaut, where many villages have no shops and even existing shops are ill supplied, still continues deficient. In the Jungipore sub-division the bazar best supplied with rice is that of Dhulian. The Raghunathgunj bazar has lately received a good supply of purbi rice, the river being open for Dacca palwar boats. In the smaller bazars the supply continues to be as scanty as ever. In the Rampore Hât sub-division the supply is still reported to be scarce in the principal markets of Nalhatee, Palsa, Khargram, and Rampore Hât.

Kind and price of grain selling at one or more principal marts.

2. The average price of common rice in the head-quarters sub-division has slightly risen during the fortnight; the average of 12 of the principal marts being 10½ seers per rupee, whereas the last fortnight's showed 10½ seers per rupee. It is dearest at Gokurn, Dowlatabad, and Hurihurpara, the rate at Gokurn being 8½, and at the other places 9 seers per rupee, and cheapest at Gorabazar, Gowas, Jellinghee, Nowadah, and Bhurtpore, where the rate is 11 seers per rupee. The dearness of rice at Gokurn is somewhat singular, and is, I believe, partly to be attributed to the fact of there being only one small shop at Gokurn itself, and to the absence of any large villages or marts in the interior of the thana; but still more to the proximity of the thana to head-quarters. I know, from personal observation in November and December last, that the failure of the winter rice crop in this thana was not nearly so considerable as in other western thanas, Kalyangunge, Bhudrehat, Mirzapore, and Nalhutte, for instance, in each sub-division, and that in the lowlands of the Telkar Beel a good average crop was obtained, and yet the prices in those four thanas are lower than at Gokurn, from 1 at Kalyangunge to 3½ seers at Nalhutte. The reason I believe to be this, that the cultivators and others have been unable to resist the comparatively high prices offered by merchants of Berhampore, Moorshedabad, and other places, and that by the sale of stocks early in the season this part of the district has become depleted of supplies. One of the results of this is that at Gorabazar and Sujagunge (the head-quarters thanas) rice is selling at from 10½ to 11 seers, though these places must of course draw their supplies from the interior, while in the supplying country prices are far less favorable. The dearness of rice at Dowlatabad and Hurihurpara, which border on the head-quarters thanas, is due partly to the same cause and partly to their distance from the Ganges, by which river imports are now being made into the east of the district. The average price of grain in the above-mentioned 12 marts is 14½ seers for rupee, being dearest at Gokurn, where it is selling at 13 seers per rupee, and cheapest at Gowas, where the price is 18 seers per rupee, the price given in the last fortnight. In the Lalbag sub-division the prices of best, common, and purbi rice in the several marts vary from 8½ to 10, 9½ to 11, and 11 to 11½ seers per rupee respectively; those of wheat, barley, and gram, vary from 12 to 13½, 18 to 20½, and 16 to 18 seers per rupee respectively. The above shows a slight fall in the price of rice from what was mentioned in the last narrative. In the Jungipore sub-division, in the Roghoonathgunge bazar, the retail price of common rhari rice continues to be the same as last fortnight; whilst the retail price of purbi rice has decreased from 13 seers to 13½ seers per rupee. At Shumshergunge rice sells at 13½ seers for uncleaned and 12 seers for cleaned rice. At Sooty the latest quotation is 11½ seers per rupee. Rice is dearest at Mirzapore, where it sells at 11 seers per rupee. In the Rampore Hât sub-division the price of fine rice varies from 9½ to 10 seers; that of coarse rice from 11 to 12 seers per rupee; that of gram from 13 to 14½ seers per rupee. It is reported that fine rice is not procurable at Palsa.

Any information obtained regarding the amount and kind of grain believed to be in stock in the hands of zemindars, traders, ryots, and others.

3. The stock in the hands of mahajuns, zemindars, and well-to-do ryots in the head-quarters sub-division is not known, but it is believed that many mahajuns and zemindars have sufficient to enable them to lend seed-grain to the poorer class of ryots. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Lalbag reports that there is every reason to believe that the stock in the hands of the merchants at Baluchur and Azimgunge is still considerable. The large amount of grain which was imported for sale at Patibona and Debidaspore golahs on the Ganges during the past fortnight is being removed to Bhugwan Golah, in consequence of the rise of the Ganges. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Rampore Hat says that the stock in the hands of mahajuns and zemindars is not accurately ascertained, but is supposed to be insufficient.

Rainfall, if any.

4. There has been very considerable rainfall during the fortnight throughout the district. The rain has been of the greatest benefit to the young crops. It has prepared lands for the transplantation of hoimonto dhan and the aous crops. Indigo, sugarcane, mulberry, jute, and til crop have been much benefited. Vegetation has greatly improved, and the general appearance of the country is verdant and hopeful.

State of the Crops.

5. The prospects of the crops, as before reported, are very favorable. In the head-quarters sub-division both aous and amun are reported to be doing well. Indigo is being out in some places. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Lalbag reports that the rain has done an immense deal of good to both the aous and amun paddy. The plants are thriving well, and the cultivators are very busy preparing the lands for transplanting the amun paddy. Indigo, mulberry, sugarcane, and Indian-corn, are promising. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Jungipore speaks well of indigo and sugarcane; jute and bhadoi seedlings are promising. Shama and koda, two different kinds of inferior food-grains, in thanah Sooty, are being cut. A good harvest of these is expected. Transplantation of hoimonto seedlings has commenced, and is being vigorously carried on in parts of the district. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Rampore Hat reports well of both aous and amun. The yield of boro paddy in thana Khurgram was 14-16 of an average crop, and has greatly assisted some of the poor and cultivating class of the people of nearly 50 villages in that thana. If there be no inundation, the prospects of the aous crop on the banks of the Bansloi in thana Pula are good. In thanas Roghoonathgunge, Dewanserai, Shumshergunge, and the eastern part of Sooty, the prospects are brightening. If the rise of the river be not too rapid, an abundant harvest of bhadoi dhan is likely to be reaped. The margin of bhadoi cultivation has been much extended, and the only fear is, lest a flood should destroy the growing crops on low lands. In Mirzapore and Western Sooty, where there is no bhadoi crop, the Sub-Divisional Officer states that the prospects continue gloomy. The prices, however, before given of rice in Mirzapore and Sooty, 11 and 11½ seers, cannot be considered as indicative of any very great or widespread distress. If the bhadoi harvest cheapens rice, the people of Mirzapore and Western Sooty will doubtless, the Sub-Divisional Officer remarks, be benefited by the cheapness; but it may well be doubted whether such cheapness will continue for more than a month or two.

Condition of the People.

6. The condition of the people remains much the same, and there is hardly any change to report. To a certain extent it will naturally depend very much on the prospect of the crops, and so long as the dearthness of food continues it cannot change for the better. In the Lalbag sub-division, within the municipality, as well as in thanas Bhugwan Golah, there does not appear to be more distress than would be naturally expected from the rise of the prices. The blind, the lame, and others unable to help themselves, are the only classes which require charitable relief, as private charity has been stopped to a great extent. Labor is scarce and difficult to be procured within the municipality, and the laboring classes cannot be said to be suffering much. The case is, however, very different in Bhudribaut thana, where the population is principally composed of the laboring classes and petty cultivators. Both these classes have been affected considerably by high prices and the shortness of their stores. The cultivating classes have now got work in their fields, and numbers have been and are applying for advances to carry on cultivation.

Actual facts as to any known cases of misery and starvation.

7. No such cases have come to light.

With reference to the case of a woman selling two of her children, reported in the last narrative, it appears that while the Relief Assistant attached to the special sub-division of Kandi was at Joyjan on the 5th of June, he heard that one Jatan Bowa, of Chand Singhati, in Khargram thana, not being able to support herself and her three children, sold two of them to one Bajlu Meah, of Joyjan, for a rupee. The Relief Assistant saw Bajlu, who told him that Jatan sold two of her children to him, but after two days she repaid the money and took them back. It appeared that Jatan's grandmother gave her the money to get back the children. The Relief Assistant then went to Chand Singhati and found that Jatan was absent from her home with her three children. Jatan's grandmother, who said that her circumstances were not such as to enable her to support her granddaughter's family, corroborated the statement of the Joyjan people, and told the Assistant

privately that Jatan had gone to Kandi with her children in order that they might be fed at the cook-house started there. The Relief Assistant then took a chowkeedar with him from the village and went to Kandi cook-house, where he found that Jatan Bewa had refused to dine at the cook-house, but managed to feed the children privately. The Assistant thereupon gave her food for herself and her children for 15 days. The Special Sub-Divisional Officer of Kandi saw the woman and the children, and reports that her condition was bad, and that her three children had clearly suffered and were suffering from privation. He ordered an allowance of rice to be given to her, and intends to make her a small allowance for bazar expenses. Meanwhile he has requested the Assistant Surgeon to attend to the ailments of the youngest child. This is, he thinks, the worst case of distress he has as yet come across.

Grain-thefts or Robberies.

8. Eighteen cases of grain-theft of a petty nature have been reported during the fortnight in the head-quarters sub-division. In the Lalbag sub-division there was a grain-theft at Sagurdighoe. The chaprassies attached to the golah was found guilty of having stolen 16 seers of Government rice, and one individual guilty of having received the same as stolen property, and each sentenced to receive twenty stripes. In the Jungipore sub-division, during the fortnight under report, two women were punished for committing grain-theft. A case of theft of a cup, due to scarcity, was also brought to notice. In the Rampore Hat sub-division four petty grain-thefts have been reported during the fortnight. A crime statement is annexed, from which it will be observed that there has been a considerable increase of crime during the present as compared with the past two years. This increase must certainly be attributed to the prevalent high prices acting on classes of men who, though work is available, prefer criminal courses. The number of these is, I fear, very considerable in this district, especially in the Bhurtpore thana, in which they belong chiefly to the low castes of Hindoos, who are numerous in that thana. Many of the dacoities which have been frequent in this thana are of anything but a serious character, being in fact only aggravated burglaries.

Condition of any Special Tracts.

9. Cholera and small-pox both appear to be on the decrease. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Jungipore contrasts as follows the condition of his thanas, Mirzapore and Shumsheregunge, as far as relief works are concerned. In the latter thana the relief works opened on the roads in the neighbourhood of the station have proved so unattractive, that the small sum of Rs. 100 sent to the Sub-Inspector upwards of a month ago has not yet been all spent. The fact is, Dhulian employs a large number of laborers who are paid at 3 annas 3 pie per diem, whilst a laborer on the roads can hardly make more than 2 annas 6 pie per diem. On the other hand, it might be doubted a fortnight ago, i.e., before the regular setting in of the rains, whether the relief works in the Mirzapore thana were adequate enough. It must not, however, be imagined that there is no distress in Shumsheregunge. There is in this thana as in others a class of poor, infirm people who must be helped. Fortunately, this class in Shumsheregunge is small.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The average number of persons on the various relief works is 4,592. Increased difficulty in procuring supplies of food is reported at most of the works, but as by this time rice is generally given in lieu of cash payments for six days out of seven at the minor works of the Relief Committee, as well as at the Government works, there can be no difficulty on the part of the laborers in obtaining the chief article of their consumption. In some of the minor relief works under the Committee, it has not been found expedient to extend rice payments, but as a general rule payments have during the fortnight been made by means of Government grain according to the recent instructions. The rate of issue remains the same as last fortnight, viz., 12 seers per rupee for clean, 14 seers per rupee for Burnah, or other partly unhusked rice. In some cases the new system was very unwillingly accepted by the laborers, notably on the Badshahee road in thana Khurgaon, where there certainly is scarcity and a certain amount of distress, and where I should have least expected opposition. The difficulty has, however, been overcome, and the system is working well. The orders received yesterday to discontinue all cash payments will now be carried into effect, and instructions have been given to the Executive Engineer accordingly. From what I have seen lately I doubt whether the employment of laborers, a good many of whom on some works are females, has any injurious effect on the agricultural operations of the season. A statement showing the money expenditure on relief works during the fortnight is herewith submitted. The Executive Engineer informs me with regard to the expenditure on the Bhugwangulah road that only Rs. 27 were paid for labor, the remaining sum being on account of metal. With regard to the sum expended for the Jungipore and Khanna road, he states that Rs. 200 were paid on the 11th instant, but are shown in the account for this fortnight, as information of the payment was not received in time for the narrative of the preceding fortnight. Payments in rice are now going on for laborers on this as on other works.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

From a return of the Station-master at Azimgunge, it appears that 379 maunds were exported, and 12,776 maunds and 30 seers were imported into the Lalbagh sub-division. Of the latter 12,124 maunds and 20 seers were received from Howrah, and 652 maunds and

10 seers were imported from the Burdwan district. It appears that 1,591 maunds of food-grain have been exported from the Rampore Hât sub-division, and 2,689 maunds of food-grain imported into the same sub-division. During the fortnight under report purbi rice has been imported into the Jungipore sub-division. It is by no means easy to say what the extent of such imports is, but there is reason to believe that with the opening of the rains the imports from some of the eastern districts will considerably increase. The slight decrease in the price of rice in the eastern parts of the district near the Ganges has doubtless been caused by these imports.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN AT RELIEF WORKS.

The following places have been selected for the storage of grain, viz.—

Sudder Sub-Division.

Berhampore.
Panchgram.
Nobogram.
Beldanga.

Rampore Hât Sub-Division.

Rampore Hât.
Kharganon.
Nowadah.

Lalbagh Sub-Division.

Lalbagh.
Ranitalao.
Shahapore.

Kandi Sub-Division.

Laktipore.
Kandi.

Jungipore Sub-Division.

Jungipore.
Mirzapore.
Aurungabad.

At Lalbagh, Jungipore, and Rampore Hât, storage accommodation has been found in the thanas; at all the other centres convenient houses have been procured in the villages, or small golahs of the ordinary native shape have been built. Each golah is provided with a golah-keeper, a chowkeedar, and two coolies,—the former on a salary of from Rs. 10 to 12 a month, according to the requirements of the place; the latter are paid in rice, at the rate of Rs. 4 a month. In a few places pound-keepers were appointed as golah-keepers, but I fear this arrangement will not answer in some cases, and that regular men will have to be appointed.

23,207 maunds of rice have been received into the district, of which 16,000 maunds have been sent to the various golahs in the district.

Only 200 bags have as yet been returned to head-quarters, owing to orders having been sent to the golah-keepers to send them on the 1st of each month. It is necessary to keep a stock of good bags at a golah to replace some of the bad ones received from Calcutta. There is an ample supply of Government grain for present requirements.

Under orders from Government, arrangements have been made to draw on the Maldah reserve as required; 7,000 of this has been already drawn from Godagari. A small steamer would be found most useful here, not only for keeping up regular supplies from Godagari as we require them, but also for internal distribution. It is really very difficult to get boats now at anything like reasonable rates from Godagari; and, as we cannot afford to stand out for low rates on account of the delay that would be caused thereby, it would be better to provide our own carriage, get our supplies regularly, guard effectually against the chance of running short, save considerable expenditure, and avoid the chance of the grain being plundered in transit,—a contingency which it is impossible to guard against with boats. Much of the relief work of this district is performed gratuitously by non-official members of sub-committees, and it is not an unfrequent experience to receive very urgent applications from these for immediate supplies of rice, owing to the consumption of former supplies. The necessity of giving timely notice of their wants has been impressed on the sub-committees, but with little effect, and stronger measures cannot be adopted. The head-quarters of many of these sub-committees are on or near the Bhagirathee, and their wants could be speedily supplied if a steamer were available. One of the several small steamers that are, I believe, going as reserve to Maldah might conveniently work here, and could, if required, be sent to that place without delay.

I beg to annex a statement showing, on the materials available, the consumption of grain in the district for the past fortnight. This statement is, however, very incomplete, owing to the omission on the part of the sub-divisional officer of Lalbagh to furnish the required information, and the palpable incorrectness of the returns furnished by the sub-divisional officers of Rampore Hât and Jungipore. The former, for instance, gives the consumption by gratuitous relief at only 50 maunds, when, as a matter of fact, that amount at least is consumed at one place alone, and he has at least four places in his sub-division at which gratuitous relief is given. We may estimate his expenditure under the head of gratuitous relief at 200 maunds at the very least. I will, however, give his own figures in the return annexed. The statement received from the relief sub-divisional officer of Kandi is also incomplete, inasmuch as several of his sub-committees, whose expenditure under this head is very large, have been omitted altogether from his return. The same remarks apply to Jungipore. In the return also submitted by the Executive Engineer of grain issued to laborers in lieu of money-payments, there are omissions which affect the correctness of the return, as the statement of the expenditure of grain by two of his subordinates for the second week of the fortnight has not been given. At the rate of issues by these for the first week the consumption should be increased by more than 300 maunds. I consider the

expenditure of grain in the district may safely be put down at treble what is given in this return, and I very much doubt whether it would not be under-estimated even at that amount.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

There were 16 cases pending at the close of the previous fortnight under the Land Improvement Act in the Sudder sub-division; only two fresh applications were received during the present fortnight. Out of the total 16, 9 cases are under investigation; in 2 cases order for payment has been made, and in the remaining 5 cases the securities tendered have been found to be insufficient. During the fortnight a sum of Rs. 965-8 has been advanced, of which Rs. 22-8 have been advanced in grain. No advances have been made in any of the sub-divisions.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The statement prescribed by Government No. 1251—S.R., dated the 5th March last, is annexed, as regards each sub-division separately.

There was a balance of Rs. 37,168-3-7 at the close of the last fortnight, the receipts during the fortnight amount to Rs. 75, making the amount of total receipts Rs. 37,243-3-7. The total actual expenditure during the fortnight amounts to Rs. 4,435-10, leaving a balance of Rs. 32,807-9-7 at the credit of the relief fund. A considerable amount of this balance will be diminished as soon as the price of Government rice, purchased by the relief committee on a very large scale, has been paid.

During the fortnight a small cook-house has been opened at Rungamuttee under the Gokurn relief sub-committee. The relief given in the shape of cooked and uncooked food has much increased of late, and continues to increase. A large majority of the recipients of relief belong to the professional beggar classes, and to those who from age, infirmity, disease, or great poverty, usually obtain charitable support in the villages. Some of the children, however, who come in great numbers to the poor-houses for cooked food, belong to the more respectable agricultural classes, who, though averse to resort to these for relief in person, do not object to send their children there. Enquiries have been, and are being, made to discover what persons are deserving of relief under heading (d) of the Central Committee's notification, which relief is usually given by the bestowal of a supply of rice for a month or so, and in some cases by an additional pecuniary allowance for other expenses.

In the Lalbag sub-division, Nawab Mansur Ali Khan Bahadur has subscribed Rs. 600 to the sub-divisional relief fund, and the committee have resolved to start charitable relief within the city of Moorsheadabad. In thana Bhudrihat, which appears to suffer most in this sub-division, work has been started on eight different roads. Road repairs have also to a certain extent been taken in hand by the committee in thana Assanpore, and it is contemplated to start other works in that thana. Out of the total number shown in the statement, 997 persons were in receipt of gratuitous relief, and the remaining 570 represent persons employed on relief works. The following is the financial state of the relief fund in this sub-division:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Balance at the close of the last fortnight ..	1,659	4	8
Subscriptions realised during the fortnight under report ..	600	0	0
Government contribution received ..	4,905	11	6
Total ..	7,165	0	2
Expenditure during the fortnight ..	213	3	0
Balance ..	6,951	13	2

In the Jungipore sub-division, numbers have been at work on tanks and road-repairs. During the fortnight under report, one person received a dole of pice amounting to Rs. 1; 32 persons who had their houses destroyed by the late great fire at Raghunathgunge were paid Rs. 1 each; 23 persons were relieved under heading (d) of the Central Committee's notification dated the 4th March 1874, of whom 3 received doles of pice in amount Rs. 2-2, and 20 persons received doles of rice weighing 9 maunds; 162 persons received wages for jute-spinning, amounting to Rs. 60; 1 person received wages for spinning cotton amounting to 8 annas; and 9,257 persons, of whom some were fed in the annachatra started there on the 21st instant, and others assisted with doles of rice. The total receipts of the sub-divisional relief fund amount to Rs. 4,073-0-4, and the total expenditure Rs. 2,640-5-4, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,432-11-0.

Out of the number, 6, shown in column 5 of the statement annexed, 4 only are as yet in working order.

The following is the statement of receipts and disbursements on account of the Rampore Haut sub-divisional relief fund :—

		Rs.	As.	P.
Balance in hand at the end of the last fortnight	...	280	12	10½
Total receipts during the fortnight	...	1,051	4	3
	Total	1,332	1	1¼
Total amount disbursed during the fortnight	...	1,289	15	0
Balance	...	42	2	1¼

Crime Return for the fortnight ending 27th June 1874.

	Dacoity.	Theft.	House-breaking.	1874.	1873.	1872.
Head-quarters sub-division, from 13th to 26th June 1874	4	33	24	61	35	22
Lalbag sub-division, for the fortnight ending 27th June 1874	3	17	■	29	26	9
Jungypore sub-division, for the fortnight ending 26th June 1874	...	11	10	21	7	5
Rampore Haut sub-division, for the fortnight ending 27th June 1874	4	9	3	16	4	5
Total	11	70	46	127	72	41

Statement showing the Expenditure on Relief Works during the Fortnight ending 27th June 1874.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Expenditure up to the last fortnight	68,525	9	7
Expenditure during the fortnight under report :—			
Nowada road	75	0	9
Panchgaon road	156	1	9
Badshahi "	217	3	2
Kandhi "	33	0	0
Nulhatti "	23	6	3
Redhaghat "	59	2	3
Patkabarry "	195	14	6
Jungypore to Khumra road	216	0	0
Khumra road	10	0	6
Kishnoghur road	79	2	3
Calcutta "	113	8	0
Bhugwangolah road	221	11	6
Dewansera	33	3	6
Total, Public Works Department	1,432	6	5
By Executive Engineer, Nuddes Rivers Division, for Gorabazar drain	242	15	9
Grand Total	1,675	6	2

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the district of Moorsheadabad for the fortnight ending 29th June 1874.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain issued, including grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.							REMARKS.
				By sale to the public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to crops.	By payments in kind to laborers.	Total.	Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain consumption of the ensuing fortnight.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Kandi sub-division	May 25th.	3,353	3,353	NIL.	523 29	NIL.	Not given	523 29	2,000	2,000	This return is quite incomplete. Two of the principal relief centers omitted also the information for Column 8.
Lalbagh	"	908	908	"	11 23	"	Not given	11 23	500	500	This return is entirely wrong; the consumption under heading 6 and 8 was much larger.
Rampore haat...	"	1,612	1,612	"	50 4	29 0	1,582 0	1,561 0	1,000	1,000	The figures under heading 10 are clearly wrong; they must be for one month only.
Junkipore	"	1,953	1,953	"	294 54	"	5 6	300 0	800	1,000	Figures only given for one centre out of 4.
Head-quarters	"	1,328	825	"	311 5	6 35	53 14	368 0	2,000	2,000	This is incomplete. Figures given for parts of fortnight only.
Fullo works	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,883 0	1,883 0	3,000	3,000	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of committees and sub-committees as yet appointed.	Number of special relief sub-divisions opened and officered.	Number of regular relief circles opened and managed by special officers.	Number of relief circles opened and managed by planters, zemindars, and other residents.	Number of work-houses or centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief.	Number of men, women and children (with total) in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organisation daily.
Head-quarters sub-divn., 17	2	4	15	13	Men. Women. Children. Total.
Lalbagh sub-division	1	3	15	5	459 392 716 1,567
Junkipore	6	5	15	6	825 474 167 1,466
Rampore haat sub-divn., 7	3	5	15	12	1,169

* The figures for the Sunder sub-division are incomplete, as returns have not been received from several sub-committees.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasuries, as shown in the last narrative ..	37,505	3	11
Detail of the above total:—			
Establishment charges:—			
Travelling allowance ..	Rs. 58	13	6
Salary ..	848	12	10
Contingencies ..	61	7	3
	969	1	7
Amount credited to the district relief fund, being payable from Government ..	11,515	6	4
One-third of the cost paid by Government for a tank at Khoyramaree ..	200	0	0
Paid for construction of a furraash ..	83	0	0
Tuocaves advances ..	26,079	8	0
Advances for purchase of grain ..	2,025	0	0
Paid for digging wells ..	33	4	0
Paid to the district grain officer for transport of Government grain ..	600	0	0
	35		

Advances during the fortnight under report :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Tuooavee advance to Koylash Nath Roy	100	0	0
" to Alabi Buksh and Mowla Buksh ..	334	0	0
" to Syed Muzafur Hossein and Syed Tussidin	125	0	0
" to Lall Shaikh	100	0	0
" to Lakno Mundul	100	0	0
" to Fakcer Chunder Siroar	134	0	0
" Eshur Chunder Sircar	50	0	0
Paid to the grain officer on account of transport of grain	700	0	0
Salary of a relief assistant	85	5	4
Ditto of another	80	0	0
Paid to the district grain officer	51	0	0*
Ditto to the sub-divisional officer	6	0	0*
Ditto to the Officer of Jungpore Magistrate and Collector	9	0	0*
Total	1,930	13	4
Grand Total	39,434	1	3

* These items represent salary, establishment, and office contingencies.

W. WAVELL,

Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad.

No. 1375—S.R., dated Dinagepore, the 29th June 1874.

From—E. E. Lewis, Esq., Officiating Magistrate of Dinagepore,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative for the fortnight ending 29th June 1874.

A.—STATE OF COUNTRY.

The health of the people has been on the whole good. Cholera still lingers in a few localities, but has almost disappeared; a few cases of small-pox also have been reported, but the disease does not seem to spread. The weather for the past three weeks or a month has been all that could be desired. There has been a good fall of soaking rain, with alternations of bright sunshine, which has assured the prospects of the early rice, and given hope for the winter crop. It appears that, taking an average one place with another, about twice the usual area has been this season sown with bhadoi rice, and everywhere the crop is described as most flourishing, the villagers confidently counting on reaping a good return. Jute and sugarcane, too, have come up wonderfully during the last month, and will turn out well. The rain has also moistened the soil, and enabled the ploughing for the hemanta to be pushed on; while the moisture has caused the seed in the seed-beds to germinate freely, and covered the nurseries round the ryots' houses with vigorous rice-s seedlings, which in some few places will soon be fit to transplant. The earliest sorts of bhadoi, of which there is a little in this district, will be fit to cut in a week or two, while a good deal more is in flower, and will be reaped by the end of July. The people themselves are no longer despondent. Assured of support till the bhadoi comes into the market, certain of a good early, and with a fair prospect for their winter crop, they feel that there is no further cause for anxiety. This seasonable weather has also had the good effect of loosening the mahajuns' purse-strings, and I learn that with good prospects for the future, money can now be obtained, which a month ago would not have been procurable. This feeling of confidence has further had the effect of slightly lowering rates in some of the markets, the few stocks in reserve having been thrown on the market; very little rice is to be had in any hât, but small quantities of old dhan are exposed for sale, which is taken and husked at home. There is still plenty of seed-grain procurable at prices varying from 14 to 18 seers per rupee: the supply of seed-grain is not limited, and all who wish to do so can obtain supplies. Boro rice in the Forsha circle, where it is extensively grown, is selling at 14 and 15 seers for the rupee, while common country rice sells at 11; there is therefore no demand for Government grain in that quarter, except to a certain extent in the way of advances. In other places the price varies from 8 to 9 seers per rupee; in some few places going up to 7 to 7½. Rice is now dearest in the Beergunge and Thakurgaon circles, where the villagers got in some places a pretty fair crop; but where tempted by the high prices, the villagers sold almost more than they could spare. There seems to be a great demand for Government grain in that quarter; the mahajuns' stores are completely exhausted; the villagers have no more to dispose of; and the rice we send in boats to the golahs in the Beergunge circle is brought off the boats, and carried off as soon as the vessels arrive. A great many of the villagers there have rice sufficient for their own needs in their houses; but those who have no such stocks, find it rather difficult to obtain supplies. It is generally reported that the Government operations and the past seasonable weather have so far restored confidence,

that holders of stocks are now parting with them, and that the slight fall in prices is due to this circumstance. It is gratifying to find that the panic, which undoubtedly existed during the earlier part of the year, has been allayed,—a panic which, but for Government interference, would have caused most disastrous effects. The very slight fall in prices, caused by the stocks of rice in the country being thrown on the market, proves that we were not far out in our estimate of the requirements of the country, or in our calculations that the amount of grain in hand was not nearly sufficient for the supply of the district,—a deficiency which could, under the circumstances, only be supplied by Government, as no private firm could or would undertake business of such magnitude. Favorable weather, and Government operations combined, have drawn out the stocks, so as to prevent prices rising above 7½ or 8 seers per rupee; but there is not the slightest doubt that, but for the above combination, prices would have gone up to 4 or 5 seers for the rupee, if it could have been got even at that price. More than 4,00,000 maunds of Government rice have been disposed of up to date, and yet prices continue very much as they were. A comparison, however, of the prices current this year with those ruling in 1866 or any other year is no test of the comparative severity of the want; for in the Orissa famine, prices rose through a panic which there was nothing to stay or mitigate, whereas this year they have risen steadily in spite of every effort to afford help and make the market easier. Nothing but importation on a scale at once costly and extensive sufficed for the emergency; private enterprise declined the task, and Government in taking it up and carrying it out has undoubtedly saved the district from a great disaster, and that this is a fact is admitted by all. With the prospects of the next crop assured, it becomes a question how far price of grain and the general condition of the people will be altered for the better, when such crop comes into the market. The experience of 1866 teaches us to expect that the appearance of the early crop will make very little, if any, amelioration in the condition of the people, and in that case we may calculate on the distress lasting, in a very slightly modified form, until the winter crop comes in. I do not, however, consider that this will be the case. It is true that in 1866 the coming in of the bhadoi or sons crop made very little difference in the rates throughout the district; but then in that year a larger area than usual of bhadoi was not sown; the crops in this district had not suffered to any extent, the prices having been raised by excessive exportation; and there was nothing therefore to induce the people to interest themselves in a crop which is kept for local consumption only. This year it is different; about twice the usual area has been sown with bhadoi, and twice the usual supply in the hands of the villagers, it seems to me, must tell on the market rates. Those who are fortunate enough to own lands suitable for this crop will keep enough to last themselves till the end of January, and it will only be the surplus stocks that will come into the market. The grain, too, is coarse and said to be unwholesome if eaten fresh. With all these reservations, however, I expect prices in the end of August or beginning of September, to fall to about 15 or 16 seers per rupee. I am not sure that they will hold at that figure however. I suspect after the first rush, prices will rise again to perhaps 12 seers per rupee during November and December. I do not expect the demand for Government grain entirely to cease after the 1st September; bhadoi is a coarse, and I believe, if fresh, an unwholesome grain; the sales from our gahals will, therefore, probably continue till the winter crop comes in. Some say that the bhadoi will make very little difference in prices, but the majority seem to think it will have the effect described above. There is, as I have said, plenty of seed-grain in the market, and the villagers, notwithstanding their complaints, have generally managed to supply themselves: in a few cases it is reported that cultivators are unable to procure funds: in such cases the circle officers will be prepared, if, just before the season is over, it is evident that help is really needed, to advance the necessary funds, charging it to charitable relief.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The work on the roads has now been almost stopped, the coolies having gone off in numbers, taking advantage of the rain to plough up their lands. There has been no necessity to disperse the coolies with a present of grain, for the system of task-work has never held out any inducement to any person to neglect cultivation: the relief works have from the beginning been a great boon to the people, enabling them to earn a livelihood, but as all had to earn their wages, they have never staid longer than was absolutely necessary. Many of those still at work manage to work in their fields one-half the day, devoting the other half, often till late at night, to digging chowkas on the road-side; cultivating, and earning enough to support themselves at the same time. Instructions were issued directing circle officers to disperse their coolies by the 1st July, giving a donation of a fortnight's supply of grain to those who could not otherwise leave: the grain will, however, be required in comparatively few instances, for the coolies are going off of their own accord, and the few who remain on 1st July, will be men who cannot otherwise obtain employment, and to such men, I presume, it is not the wish of Government that a fortnight's supply should be given. A certain small proportion of our laborers are men who do not engage at any time in agriculture; there are men who make mats and baskets; there are Haris who earn their living as musicians &c.: it would be inexpedient to give such persons a fortnight's supply, for at the end of that period they are sure to return on our hands: it would be better in every way to continue to employ these men, paying them in grain for work performed, rather than to let them idle for a fortnight on gratuitous assistance. I have always insisted on some return being given for help afforded, and do not see the good policy of doing otherwise now. There is yet another class that I do not consider should obtain the

fortnight's advance at once: a number of our laborers are men who follow agriculture, but who, having no land of their own obtain their livelihood by working for others; some of these men will certainly not obtain employment until the planting-out season comes on, and then only for a short time; others will not obtain employment at all, for many a ryot who used to employ three or four hands, doing no manual labor himself, has, in these hard times, been obliged to reduce the number of hands employed by him, making up for the deficiency in hired labor by working with his own hands. Men thus remaining unemployed also may be unobjectionably employed, it being distinctly understood that they are kept on such subsistence allowance, that they will be glad to obtain employment elsewhere if they can. Such of our women and children as require employment will be employed in repairing and turning roads, or doing other light labor, coming under heading C of the Central Relief Committee's rules. The earth-work on nearly all the roads has now been completed; it only remains to make them passable by putting up temporary bamboo bridges. We have been enabled to open out some most important lines of road, placing the head-quarters in direct communication with localities that used to be almost, if not entirely inaccessible during the rainy season.

C.—TRANSPORT.

No Government rice is being now brought into the district from outside, though some little internal transport operations are going on, the recently established circles of Beerghunge and Thakurgaon having to be supplied, where owing to the ryots having parted with their stocks somewhat indiscreetly, there is a demand. Very little is done in the way of importation, a few boat-loads of rice are sometimes brought up the Atrai river from Pubna, and are bought up at 9½ or 10 seers per rupee. The cost of carriage, I presume, hinders more being done in this way, for rice could be sold without the least difficulty at 10 seers per rupee alongside of our sales at 13, for we sell at present only Burmah rice, in order that all fear of competition may be removed. Supplies of country rice all over the district are scanty; but private enterprise, even now that the rivers are open and communication free, has not stepped in to supply the deficiency.

D.—STORAGE.

Our golahs are distributed conveniently all over the district, so as to place supplies within reach of all, the distribution of grain among the people being easily carried out through the agency of the local paikars; hundreds of these men, failing to obtain their supplies elsewhere, obtain grain from our golahs at wholesale rates, they undertaking to retail at a certain fixed rate in the markets they are in the habit of frequenting. These men are paid no salary, they merely obtain their supplies at a seer per rupee cheaper than they retail to the public. We have in fact created no new agency, but merely utilised the existing machinery whereby supplies reach the market in ordinary years. The amount of grain stored in the district will, I think, be sufficient for our wants. Allowing for wastage, and a quantity we are about to send to Purneah, there are about 10 lakhs of maunds stored in the district; up to the end of June we will have disposed of about 4,50,000 maunds; our consumption during July and August may amount to 3,00,000, or perhaps more, which leaves 2,00,000 or 2,50,000 for consumption during the time that intervenes between the coming in of the bhadoi and the ripening of the winter crop.

E.—ADVANCES.

A considerable amount has been issued during the past fortnight in the shape of advances, the people are very eager for help in this shape, and though the zemindars have hitherto been very backward as a body in standing security for advances made to their ryots, I hope when the extremely liberal terms Government are prepared to give become known, more of them will come forward. The name of one zemindar has been particularly brought to my notice, he having not only set an example to others in the matter of advances, but having been of great assistance to the circle officer in many ways. I allude to Babu Shamanath Rai, of Mohadebpore thana, Patnitolla. This gentleman, when we first began to import rice, offered us accommodation free of cost; he has since superintended charitable relief in his own neighbourhood, and has all along supplied the circle officer with all the information in his power; further, when the question of advances was mooted, he offered to become security for the grain advanced to his ryots. I have much pleasure in bringing the services of this gentleman, who is of an old and once powerful family, to the notice of Government. I may add that Mr. Payter also, a Government farmer, has done a great deal for his ryots, advancing money for their assistance in the most liberal manner. Zemindars as a rule have shown a decided unwillingness to become security for their ryots; the headmen and respectable inhabitants however, have shown a better spirit, and have generally become security jointly with the other villagers. The circle officers take care that the security pledged, viz., the holdings and coming crop, are sufficient to cover the price of grain advanced, but as the produce of the land is, as the land at present stands, hypotheated for the rent, I fear the zemindar, for whose ultimate good these advances are made, will forestall our claim by distraining the crop for rent due. Considering that the land-owner is the ultimate gainer, I think the question is deserving of consideration whether some legislative interference is not called for. Where a cultivator has no security to offer, he gets grain, not as an advance to be repaid, but as a charitable dole. The circle officers have been at some pains, ascertaining

the real wants of the villagers in this respect, having to guard against the villagers asking for more than they actually required, and inquiring into the sufficiency of the security pledged. These advances have been a great boon to the villagers, enabling them to obtain means of subsistence during this slack period, when little or no work can be given them by Government officials, and when their cultivation demands their presence at home. Mr. Pollen, the circle officer of Durgapore, reports as follows:—"There can be no doubt that these advances have in many cases proved the salvation of the village. They could not have been delayed any longer with safety to the community, while they have been delayed quite long enough to enable the zamindars to assist their distressed, ryots, had they been so disposed. I confidently expect that the greater portion of these advances will be recovered without difficulty. I consider grain advances to village communities one of the most effective, and least objectionable ways of meeting a great calamity like the present scarcity."

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The numbers on our lists are on the increase, and now that road work has stopped, they will probably go on increasing. Our organization, however, for meeting distress is now complete, and will, I feel sure, be equal to any strain put upon it. The group system sketched out in Sir George Campbell's minute, has been adopted with some slight modifications. Charitable committees we have none of; everything is managed direct by the circle officer, subject to the supervision of the Magistrate. It seemed to me very inexpedient that action should be hampered by reference to an irresponsible committee: while, therefore the circle officers were directed to avail themselves to the utmost of local experience and knowledge, each one was told that he was responsible for the management of the division put under him, and as a rule right well have they all performed what were often arduous duties. The village munduls are entrusted with the duty of distributing charitable relief, each within his own village, or if a neighbouring village is small, he perhaps has charge of that too: the mundul makes out lists of his paupers, obtains passes, and distributes grain obtained from Government stores among the poor, reports fresh cases of distress &c. All this the mundul generally does without reward; in some cases he gets a donation of rice for his trouble, in others he is content with the recognition of his status as headman by the sircar. It was suggested at first that picked munduls should be appointed over every eight or ten villages, thus forming the group superintendents alluded to by Sir George Campbell: it was found however that the scheme would not work: a mundul willing to look after his own villagers was seldom willing to give the time and trouble necessary to looking after others, so the idea was abandoned, and each mundul allowed to look after his own village only. To look after the munduls, there are, attached to each circle, a certain number of inspectors and assistant inspectors, who have circles of 30 or 40 villages put under them, of which they have charge, their duty being to look after any relief work going on in the portion of the country allotted to them; to inquire into and report about advances to villagers, and to supervise the proceedings of the munduls, calling up the persons whose names stand on the list as paupers, seeing that they are fit objects for relief, &c., &c. Each mundul being thus responsible for so limited an area, and his operations being supervised as above described, it is impossible that any distress should remain unalleviated. Many of the inspectors are military men, whose services His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has very kindly placed at our disposal: these native gentlemen have been most useful; they are active and intelligent, doing their duty with a will; they are also so thoroughly open and honest that the circle officers feel they can depend upon them with the most complete confidence. The Commander-in-Chief will, I am sure, be glad to hear that the services of his nominees are so appreciated, and that they have succeeded so completely in winning the approbation and esteem of those under whom they are serving.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

The total expenditure up to last fortnight was Rs. 17,68,697-6-11

<i>Details of the above.</i>		Rs.	A.	P.
For road-works	...	11,26,061	7	6
„ construction of golas	...	39,476	12	6
„ transport of rice	...	3,94,366	7	5
Hire of carts for conveying money to circle officers	...	1,200	0	0
For purchase of fodder	...	2,000	0	0
„ construction of bungalows	...	2,643	0	0
Pay of establishment, &c.	...	20,635	5	7
Miscellaneous	...	4,428	2	8
Salary and travelling allowances of native doctors	...	305	7	3
For tank-digging	...	82,150	0	0
Price of gunny bags	...	4	0	0
Office furniture	...	127	12	0
Placed at the credit of executive engineer for road-works	...	45,000	0	0
Placed at the credit of Major Lindsay, R.S., for road works	...	50,000	0	0
Railway freight for kodolies, &c.	...	399	0	0

The total expenditure during the fortnight under report has been Rs. 95,313 8 9.

Details of the above.

	Rs.	A.	P.
J. Pollen, Esq., for road-works	16,808	4	6*
Baboo Hari Mohan Chand for road-works	9,572	14	1
Circle officer of Ranisankoil for ditto	14,940	4	0
Baboo Jagodisanath Roy for ditto	4,120	13	9
Lieutenant A. W. Proudfoot for ditto	5,000	0	0
M. Finucane, Esq., for ditto	11,246	0	7
Baboo Purna Chundra Gupta for ditto	9,000	0	0
J. P. Sneyd, Esq., for ditto	5,000	0	0
Placed at the credit of the executive engineer, Dinagapore, for road-works	15,000	0	0
Baboo Prasanno Coomarr Roy for transport of rice	2,000	0	0
T. W. Tweedie, Esq., for construction of golah	300	0	0
Rohimulla, darogah, for Kaliagunge golah establishment for May	54	0	0
Native doctor Jowadally, for his salary for May	25	0	0
Ditto ditto for his travelling allowance	13	13	4
Ditto ditto for contingencies for May	5	12	9
Hyder Bux compounder, for pay for April and May	20	0	0
ditto ditto for travelling allowance	26	8	1
Baboo Harokali Mookherjee for Pateraj golah establishment for April	42	0	0
Baboo Harokali Mookherjee for Chooramun golah establishment for March	62	0	0
Baboo Harokali Mookherjee for Chooramun golah establishment for April	62	0	0
Baboo Harokali Mookherjee for Itahar golah establishment for March	19	7	0
Baboo Harokali Mookherjee for Mirjadighi golah establishment for March	4	0	3
Baboo Harokali Mookherjee for Mirjadighi golah establishment for April	31	13	4
Bamon and Jhumak, syces, for feeding Government horses	4	0	0
Sikoes, Syce, for feeding Government horses	2	0	0
A. W. Scanlan, Esq., for his pay for May	212	14	0
H. J. H. Fasson, Esq., for golah establishment for May	174	2	6
M. Finucane, Esq., for pay of his office establishment for May	293	0	0
Baboo Jadub Chunder Gossami for Luskerhat golah establishment for May	46	0	0
Baboo Jadub Chunder Gossami for Ramchandrapore golah establishment for May	22	18	3
Baboo Jadub Chunder Gossami for Luskerhat golah establishment for April	22	14	1
Baboo Hari Churan Mozumdar, court inspector, for travelling allowance	174	0	0
Baboo Hafokali Mookherjee for Mirjadighi golah establishment for May	41	0	6
Zemiruddeen, compounder, for his pay	6	4	0
Edar Mahamud, compounder, for his pay for April	10	0	0
Kumar Singh, relief inspector, for his pay for April	34	12	6
J. P. Sneyd, Esq., for golah establishment for May	1,303	6	6
J. P. Sneyd, Esq., for contingencies	39	9	9
Doctor W. H. Gregg for travelling allowance for visiting Porsha and other stations	71	0	0

* All these expenses have been more than covered by the receipts in the hands of the officers on account of rice sales. No money has been sent from head-quarters.

Statement shewing the Number of Persons receiving Charitable Relief.

No.	Name of circle.	No. receiving relief.		Increase.	Decrease.
		Shown in last report.	In this report.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Dinagapore ...	2,430	3,001	571	.....
2	Ranisonkoil, Thakurgaon ...	4,631	5,169	538	.....
3	Bindole ...	1,376	1,064	88	.....
4	Doorgapore ...	1,500	2,500	1,000	.....
5	Churamon ...	630	952	322	.....
6	Kaliagunge ...	705	8,534	7,829	.....
7	Tamboolee ...	1,280	4,866	3,586	.....
8	Gungarampore ...	2,363	8,638	6,270	.....
9	Luskerbat ...	1,129	2,613	1,484	.....
10	Porsha ...	622	1,379	757	.....
11	Patnitolla ...	965	1,264	299	.....
12	Patiram ...	1,557	2,038	481	.....
13	Bhadoorea ...	1,266	946	.....	320
14	Bochagunge ...	959	4,626	3,667	.....
15	Beergunge ...	4,689	4,902	213	.....
16	Habra ...	547	1,306	759	.....
	Total ...	27,149	54,693	27,864	320

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Dinagore during the fortnight ending 28th June 1874.

Name of Cusca.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed up to date.			Estimated grain receipts of the fortnight ending forthnight.	Estimated grain receipts of the fortnight ending forthnight.
				Sold to the public.	Given for charitable relief.	By advances to ryots.		
		Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds.
Dinagore	27th June 1874	98,000	1,25,708	34,770 80 10	42,517 7 10	3,378 23 12	10,834 3 2	56,856 8 8
Choraman	23rd ditto	45,000	61,000	14,290 7 13 1/2	3,408 27 6	602 10 5	19,301 16 0	3,345 23 4 1/2
Rindol	24th ditto	80,000	62,807	21,071 28 1 1/2	19,447 30 4 1/2	2,499 23 0	16,004 83 0	2,635 27 6
Rindol	23rd ditto	80,000	1,57,080	23,255 31 4 1/2	20,035 13 6	1,548 17 6	1,268 25 0	978 86 14 1/2
Thakurpore	23rd ditto	30,000	24,288	7,089 10 4	8,288 23 8	537 14 8	.....	2,909 28 15 1/2
Bohagpore	23rd ditto	40,000	26,017	12,910 36 13	10,255 23 10	1,263 27 13	7,327 0 0	1,966 24 11 1/2
Kaligpore	23rd ditto	1,00,000	1,02,101	17,934 6 12	7,464 0 12	1,499 21 8	8,243 23 12	3,394 7 2
Tumbhoke	23rd ditto	80,000	64,839	26,200 0 0	28,971 0 0	1,981 0 0	880 0 0	5,444 0 0
Gangtampore	23rd ditto	40,000	34,092	4,743 16 8	3,262 8 4	1,908 23 4	2,181 80 0	1,907 19 0
Lusherkhet	23rd ditto	40,000	69,336	3,343 19 9 1/2	276 14 11 1/2	2,108 26 8	2,554 0 0	937 26 10
Porka	23rd ditto	95,000	1,01,143	20,310 39 7	14,471 1 9	3,249 27 6	37,796 30 0	1,911 0 3
Patriala	23rd ditto	85,000	84,464	25,085 1 7	29,271 13 11	1,192 4 4	6,773 14 2	.....
Patriala	24th ditto	50,000	49,446	19,463 2 8	11,974 27 18	964 23 0	1,088 0 0	.....
Badaria	23rd ditto	1,50,000	1,40,563	18,657 20 9	14,473 16 2	2,153 26 2	23,046 26 13	3,927 3 0
Dogpore	23rd ditto	.....	8,087	1,276 10 8	4,218 24 4	191 13 6	61 0 0	.....
Parbhypore	23rd ditto	.....	19,216	.....	9,084 5 7	308 29 13	730 17 13	.....
Falbari	23rd ditto	.....	.....	.....	11,027 25 1 1/2	218 17 6 1/2	7 1 1/2	.....
Bangpore	23rd ditto	10,00,000	10,50,085	2,43,971 39 12 1/2	2,25,747 25 11	94,744 18 2 1/2	1,24,145 5 10 1/2	29,320 30 2 1/2
Total								

Statement showing the daily average number of Persons employed on each work in the several Relief Circles in the District of Dinagepore.

Name of circle.	Name of each work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	On piece-work.	On daily wages.	REMARKS.
DINAKEP- SUDUR.	Beerole road	145	91	73	309	116	194	
	Bazoolpore	17			17		17	
	Bumolla	56			56		56	
	Kakibhange	236	8		244		244	
	Nasibhange	32	40		72		72	
	Mahaspore	22	30		52		52	
	Laneopore	44			44		44	
	Kandilpore	44	68	71	183	30	153	
	Karmilpore	69	65	69	203	67	136	
	Dhori	62		15	77		77	
	Kantabore	607	222	102	931	471	460	
	Bumukuree	494	31	74	600	470	130	
	Gyepalure	7			7		7	
	Koluh bund	193	7	32	232	87	145	
	Kaschao (toah road)	11		2	13	11	2	
	Bhawanipore tank	4			4		4	Finished
	Dingapore	14	20	40	74		74	
PATNA.	Baichat to Hiller	180	12	38	230	180	50	
	Baichat to Khamra	220	80	56	356	225	131	
	Baichat to Hiller	633	104	121	858	633	225	
	Khamra to Hiller	116		48	164	83	81	
	Baichat to Palam	140	13	9	162	142	20	
	Total	1,282	235	275	1,792	1,283	509	
BERHAMPUR.	Khamra to Nawabpore road	1,022	1,013	359	2,394	51	1,843	
	" to Hiller	450	28		478		478	
	" to Berhampore	125			125		125	
	" to Berhampore	260			260		260	
	" to Berhampore	451	114	100	665		665	
	Berhampore to Khamra	500	87	54	641		641	
	" to Berhampore	700	80	20	800		800	
KALINGA.	to Berhampore	140		8	148		148	
	Total	4,510	1,264	541	6,315	54	2,943	
TAMRUP.	Udgaon road	6			6		6	
	Kalgaon	27			27		27	
	Kachilpore	16			16		16	
	Pakura	25			25		25	
	Bhambol	2			2		2	
	Teemabhat	2			2		2	
	Koonoor	200			200		200	
TAMRUP.	Mangraon	5			5		5	
	Total	323			322		322	
TAMRUP.	Kalkamara road	24			24	22	2	
	Kusumundi	13	1		14	13	1	
	Jamara	17			17	16	1	
	Mohpal	123	23		146		146	
	Banispore	110	80	11	201	71	130	
	Dhowlupore	100			100	100		
	Larimpore	15			15	15		
UNDER PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT SUBORDINATES.	Total	412	110	11	533	228	310	
	Serhat road	12	8		20		20	
	Tamrupo	2			2		2	
	Mahpal	10			10		10	
	Total	24	8		32		32	
CHANDRAPUR.	Kardaha road	2		2	4		4	
	Lushkhat	30	45	23	98		98	
	Norbazar	27			27		27	
	Poolbary	12			12		12	
	Chandrapore	29	123	21	183	5	178	
	Darai	211	120	4	335		335	
	Katibhat bund	61	85	25	171	20	151	
CHANDRAPUR.	Kosmohal	7			7		7	
	Ram Chai Acharjee's tank	191	12		203		203	
	Total	569	327	75	971	37	934	
BIRUPA.	Birupada to Berhampore road	35	2	1	38	41		
	Birupada to Mahabhat	250	213	200	663		663	
	Birupada to Birupada	3			3		3	
	Birupada to Mahabhat	171	200	210	581	171	410	
	Birupada to Mahabhat	230	27	718	1,075		1,075	
	Birupada to Mahabhat	803	601	239	1,643	135	1,508	
	Birupada to Purnea	600	107	77	784	180	604	
BIRUPA.	to Birupada	111			111	111		
	Birupada to Purnea	9		1	10		10	
	Total	2,170	1,248	1,619	5,037	578	2,668	

Name of circle.	Name of each work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	On piece-work.	On daily wages.	REMARKS.
DOORGAN.	Maharajah road	223	2,009	809	3,131	.....	3,131	
	Kumbh rate	117	573	170	860	.....	860	
	Chola tank	12	53	53	118	.....	118	
	Mandam road	29	110	25	164	.....	164	
	Rupnar	44	350	19	413	.....	413	
	Hindabad	427	317	103	847	447	399	
	On daily works	76	.....	.....	76	.....	76	
	Kanpur road	60	177	.....	237	40	177	
	Patilwara tank	13	150	12	175	.....	175	
	Total	1,276	3,563	889	6,028	487	5,537	
RAJESHWAR AND TUKARJAPUR.	Nekund to Ramankole road	114	547	187	748	114	674	
	Satichatta to Jamun	65	.....	.....	65	65	.....
	Satichatta to Mircham	146	58	9	213	65	146	
	Ramankole to Yewangur	39	.....	.....	39	.....	39	
	Ramankole to Ramde	162	116	.....	278	.....	278	
	Ramankole to Harjapur	357	19	19	375	.....	375	
	Harjapur to Jamun	57	13	11	81	80	31	
	Harjapur to Satichatta	12	121	13	146	.....	146	
	Balesari to Jamun	14	80	16	110	.....	110	
	Patilwari tank	273	.....	.....	273	273	.....
JESHERAT.	Samungur	29	.....	.....	29	20	.....
	Total	290	910	183	2,796	617	1,779	
CHURU RANG.	Bhakarapur road	5	.....	.....	5	.....	5	
	Ram Chaudhary road	48	.....	2	50	27	23	
	Lakhi Narayapur tank	8	.....	.....	8	8	.....
	Noorhar	7	.....	.....	7	7	.....
	En Chaud	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3	
	Lakhmanga	7	.....	.....	7	.....	7	
	Sahure	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	
	Neorhar	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	
	Saharapur	8	.....	1	9	9	.....
	Bahinmanga	25	.....	.....	25	25	.....
TOSHA.	Bahinmanga	65	.....	.....	65	65	.....
	Bahinmanga road	243	.....	.....	243	163	80	
	varanasi road	30	.....	.....	30	30	.....
	Palah road	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	1,013	.....	3	1,016	902	111	
PATNIA.	Bahar road	160	115	55	330	126	204	
	Patna road	340	814	94	1,248	327	1,021	
	Mirchah road	68	122	62	252	67	1,065	
	Bahar tank	96	15	9	120	85	37	
	Total	664	1,045	229	1,947	605	1,434	
PATNIA.	Sajmhar to Ghatnagar road	311	70	65	366	164	212	
	Mardana tank	21	.....	4	25	21	4	
	Gopalpur	38	.....	4	42	38	4	
	Kheroda	25	.....	8	33	.....	33	
	Sumungur	35	34	37	106	85	71	
	Sawal	70	101	173	344	70	174	
	Tala	51	.....	43	94	31	43	
	Total	661	295	354	1,310	340	671	
PATNIA.	Rehunge to Batehar road	63	.....	.....	63	.....	63	
	Batehar to Bhatpur	170	.....	5	175	.....	175	
	Batehar to Bhatpur	227	.....	6	233	184	111	
	Batehar to Bhatpur	23	.....	.....	23	31	.....
	Batehar to Bhatpur	18	.....	.....	18	.....	18	
	Batehar to Bhatpur	230	.....	40	270	.....	270	
	Batehar to Bhatpur	6	.....	.....	6	.....	6	
	Total	746	.....	53	799	185	614	
SHADPORE.	Ghorachal to Santapur road	1,719	171	309	2,399	794	1,604	
	Shadpora to Santapur road	484	70	76	630	129	491	
	Shadpora to Santapur	354	58	25	437	179	258	
	Ghorachal to Santapur	328	179	123	630	254	376	
	Ghorachal to Santapur	85	41	16	142	10	75	
	Ghorachal to Santapur	85	84	15	184	80	102	
	Santa tank	6	.....	.....	6	.....	6	
	Total	3,941	598	664	5,203	1,615	3,588	
BACHAWAN.	Bhakarjhar road	185	83	127	395	18	384	
	Mahon	384	43	55	482	69	413	
	Bachawan	339	99	152	590	108	482	
	Bachawan	331	276	92	699	890	699	
	Katihar	165	59	73	297	29	268	
	Bachawan	446	158	212	816	69	746	
	Assam	101	9	13	123	44	75	
	Bachawan	654	83	278	1,015	159	856	
	Bachawan	14	.....	.....	14	.....	14	
	Bachawan	29	.....	.....	29	.....	29	
BACHAWAN.	Bachawan	16	.....	.....	16	.....	16	
	Bachawan	322	.....	.....	322	322	.....
	Bachawan	63	.....	.....	63	.....	63	
	Bachawan	86	.....	.....	86	.....	86	
	Bachawan	82	.....	.....	82	.....	82	
	Total	8,080	718	1,030	9,828	1,180	8,648	

DINAGPORE MAGISTRACY,
The 29th June 1874.

E. E. Lewis,
Officiating Magistrate.

No. 1460, dated Rajshahye, the 1st July 1874.

From—W. H. D'OYLY, Esq., Collector of Rajshahye,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative for the fortnight ending 27th June.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The crops are progressing most favorably. In parts of Nattore the late sowings of *amun* rice in the lowest lands have suffered from the excessive rain, but not over any considerable extent of country. Rice and *dhan* are being imported in large quantities, and prices have everywhere fallen; though in a less degree in Godagaree, Tannore, and Manda, and in a portion of Singra, than elsewhere. In these thanas, prices still range from 9 seers, to 10 seers 8 chittacks per rupee. The numbers of persons seeking relief at the several poor-houses are increasing, although work is exacted from all who are capable of doing work; and I think we must not expect that the numbers will much diminish till the *aus* harvest commences, when there will be work enough in the fields.

As far as I have been able to ascertain, it would appear that in the year 1866 there was a larger area of *aus* cultivation than usual, but all seem to agree that this year *aus* has been more extensively cultivated than it was even in 1866. The scarcity in 1866 was caused chiefly by damage done in 1865 by *high floods*, not by drought. The *Bhurind* crops were excellent, but those in the low lands suffered, and it was chiefly where the lands are low that *aus* was extensively cultivated in 1866. In that year prices fell in June and July, but that I believe was, as in this year, owing to large importations as the rivers began to rise. The *aus* crop did not affect the market till August and September, when prices suddenly fell (about 2 seers), but they rose again in October in Beaulah. This year the *aus* crop being so much more extensive, should have a more lasting effect on the markets.

The condition of the people generally is good, and there have been no cases of starvation. Petty thefts and cases of house-trespass have increased in number, though not to an unusual extent.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The daily average on district works during the first week of the fortnight was 1,0924, while that during the last week was 9383. Grain has for some time past been given for six days in the week, and lately on all seven days of the week.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

See statements.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

See statement showing consumption of Government grain.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

Advanced up to end of previous fortnight.

				Rs.	As.	P.
In money	...	...	...	1,27,532	12	0
In grain	...	...	...	292	8	0
Total	...	...	...	1,27,825	4	0

Advanced during fortnight.

In money	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
In grain	...	...	...	2,015	10	0
Total	...	...	...	1,31,740	14	0

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

See statement

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Total expenditure as shown in the last narrative	...	3,71,120	9	7
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Detail of the above—

Advanced for the conveyance of Government grain	...	1,85,953	12	5
Advanced to Mr. Luff, &c., on cheques	...	1,29,117	3	1
Advanced for storage of Government grain	...	351	3	6
Grant-in-aid to charitable relief...	...	8,926	18	0

	Rs.	As.	P.
Paid on account of contribution to district relief fund ...	465	0	0
Salary and deputation allowance ...	9,059	12	5
Advanced for purchase of golah materials ...	9,453	0	0
Advanced for relief work ...	1,878	12	0
Expended for relief work ...	3,005	0	0
Advanced for purchase of seed for free distribution ...	600	0	0
Tentage and travelling ...	229	1	8
Contingencies ...	687	5	0
Miscellaneous charges ...	95	5	3
Package ...	176	4	11
Permanent advance ...	50	0	0
Advanced to Executive Engineer, Northern Bengal State Railway No. 2, on his cheques ...	16,480	8	4
Paid to Mr. Luff, Burral, Northern Bengal State Railway on his cheques ...	4,586	8	0

Expended during the fortnight—

Travelling expenses ...	18	0	0
Permanent advance ...	50	0	0
Contingencies ...	13	7	6
Miscellaneous ...	30	13	3
Storage of Government grain ...	119	1	0
For conveyance of Government grain ...	435	2	0

Total ... 666 7 9

Natore Sub-division.

Paid to Messrs. Luff and Anderson, Executive Engineers, Northern Bengal Railway, on their cheques ...	9,713	3	9
Total expenditure as shown in the last narrative ...	3,71,120	9	7

Grand Total ... 3,81,500 5 1

Statement showing the Cholera cases treated by the 3rd class Hospital Assistants and Compounders, from 1st to 8th June 1874, in the Rajshahye District.

Names of villages.	Disease.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Total.	Result.				Remarks.
					Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remaining.	
Lalagore ...	Cholera	1	1	1	These cases of cholera treated by the 3rd class hospital assistant in charge of Saipara famine hospital
Buthalai ...	Ditto ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Chandragram ...	Ditto ...	3	1	4	3	...	1	...	
Saipara ...	Ditto ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Doarail ...	Ditto ...	9	3	11	9	...	1	1	
Canber ...	Ditto ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Singma ...	Ditto	1	1	1	These cases treated at Bagmara station by 3rd class hospital assistant G. Manikoff.
Total ...	Cholera ...	14	7	21	18	...	3	1	
Badeagram ...	Cholera ...	...	4	4	1	...	...	3
Asarwa ...	Cholera ...	14	6	20	...	1	...	19	
Jagori ...	Ditto ...	6	...	4	These cases treated by compounder at Natore sub-division.
Total ...	Cholera ...	18	6	24	...	1	...	23	These cases treated by the compounder of Nowhatta outpost.
Basopore ...	Cholera ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Gauoharah ...	Ditto ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Barapara ...	Ditto ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Joyragur ...	Ditto ...	...	5	5	5	...	...	...
Total ...	Cholera ...	3	6	9	8	Grand Total
Grand Total ...	Cholera ...	34	23	57	27	1	3	27	

BRAULHAM,
The 13th June 1874.R. H. CURRAN,
Offg. Civil Surgeon, Rajshahye.

GODAGARH.

Receipts.—Nil.

Despatches.

Date of despatch.	To whom despatched.	Bags.	Maunds.
11th June 1874	Jadu Nath Sen, overseer ...	13	25
13th " "	Ditto ditto ...	20	40
15th " "	Ditto ditto ...	31	60
17th " "	Ditto ditto ...	13	25
19th " "	Mr. Dawson for Moorsshedabad district.	850	1,700
20th " "	Jadu Nath Sen, overseer ...	8	15
21st " "	Mr. Dawson for Moorsshedabad district.	825	1,650
22nd " "	Jadu Nath Sen, overseer ...	5	100
23rd " "	Mr. Dawson for Moorsshedabad district.	1,550	3,100
24th " "	Ditto ditto ...	180	360
25th " "	Jadu Nath Sen, overseer ...	40	80
26th " "	Mr. Dawson for Moorsshedabad district.	200	400
27th " "	Ditto ditto ...	129	257
27th " "	Jadu Nath Sen, overseer ...	5	10

Nowong.

Receipts.

Date of receipt.	From whom received.	Bags.	Maunds.
12th June 1874	K. N. Chatterjea, store-keeper, Northern Bengal Railway.	212	324
13th " "	Ditto ditto ...	87	174
14th " "	Ditto ditto ...	105	210
15th " "	Ditto ditto ...	60	119

Nowong.

Despatches.

Date of despatch.	To whom despatched.	Bags.	Maunds.
12th June 1874	Bogra district	212	324 0
13th " "	Ditto	87	174 0
14th " "	Ditto	105	210 0
15th " "	Ditto	160	319 0
16th " "	Ditto	613	938 0
17th " "	Ditto	483	663 0
18th " "	Ditto	150	300 0
19th " "	Ditto	324	323 6
21st " "	Srekieta Saha, mohurir in Bandakpore.	63	100 0
25th " "	Girish Chandra Lahiri ...	207	200 0

Nowgong (Railway Depôt).
Despatches.

Date of despatch.	From whom despatched.	Bags.	Maunds.
4th June 1874	Not stated in the return ...	426	851
12th " "		.....	.....
13th " "		483	866
14th " "		125	248
15th " "		60	119
16th " "		.....	.....
21st " "		30	57
22nd " "		.....	.....
25th " "		.....	687

Statement showing operations of Charitable Relief in the Rajshahye District during fortnight ending 27th June 1874.

Name of Sub-Division.	Name of poor-house.	NUMBER OF PERSONS RELIEVED DAILY.		REMARKS.
		(Gratuitously.)	(Doing light work.)	
Sudder sub-division...	Beauleah ...	250	160	
	Koosadanga ...	1,741	2,125	
	Pannanugger ...	688	2,057	
	Baragatchee... ..	314	48	
	Sarda ...	165	94	
	Tahirpore ...	1,403	3,171	
	Nowhatta ...	292	91	
	Arani ...	105	.....
South Bhurind sub-division ...	Galimpore ...	204	.....
	Chowbeesnugger ...	1,014	2,372	
	Raneenugger ...			
	Mehrapore ...			
	Sarpara ...			
	Tannore ...			
	Dhoorail ...			
	Hattrra ...			
	Noorollahabad ...	4	22	
	Salgore ...	125	74	
North Bhurind sub-division ...	Narupara ...	4	86	
	Bamiogram ...	38	91	
	Dasatina ...	15	30	
	Kusumba ...	20	17	
	Shabai ...	113	95	
	Chandunnugger ...	59	43	
	Sonadanga ...	21	44	
	Bandaikhara ...	5	8	
	Baksail ...	53	36	
	Bagmarah ...	69	129	
	Haludghur ...	66	62	
	Takurpara ...	.....	119	
	Palapara and Rokhitpore	.....	87	
	Tegatchee ...	.....	100	
	Banupore ...	.....	154	
	Kour ...	.....	170	
	Shainpara ...	.....	323	
	Mahamedpore ...	.....	143	
Nattore sub-division.	Bhabanipore ...	.....	145	
	Baingache ...	.....	13	
	Shanjuria ...	.....	76	
	Shajanpula... ..	.....	31	
	Koalipara ...	.....	52	
	Nattore ...	575	64	
	Anubagha ...	51	41	
	Singrah ...	1	.....
	Kashimpore ...	.....	8	
	Karachmaria ...	2	2	
Total		7,462	12,274	

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the *Rajshahy* District during the fortnight ending 27th June 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NAME OF CIRCLE.	Price for which it was sold.	Total amount of Government grain.	Total quantity of rice stored, and advanced to other districts.	By sale to the public or to laborers.	By sale to the public or to laborers.	By advance to ryots.	By advance to ryots.	By advance to ryots.	By advance to ryots.
		Mds. Srs.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	
Budder sub-division ...	10,500 0	10,401 4 0	30 0 0	6,117 26 8	720 0 0	630 24 0	10,504 20 8		
South Bhurind sub-division ...	13,466 0	13,040 29 0	295 0 0	1,610 30 0	458 35 0	704 20 0	3,769 15 0		
*North Bhurind sub-division ...	20,407 5	20,093 11 4	.....	100 0 0	350 0 0	110 5 8	570 5 0		
Natore sub-division ...	57,220 0	57,220 35 0	548 20 8	1,342 4 0	308 20 0	182 32 14	3,378 3 04		
Total	1,00,000 0	99,370 39 4	1,175 20 8	13,170 30 8	1,545 15 0	1,627 10 14	16,887 2 14		

* No return has been received from this sub-division.

† These advances have been made through the remittances.

W. H. D'O'LEARY,
Collector.

No. 671F., dated Maldah, the 29th June 1874.

From—F. WYEN, Esq., Offg. Magistrate-Collector of Maldah,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to forward my narrative for the fortnight ending 27th instant.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

There has been a very plentiful rainfall during the fortnight over the whole district. The prospects of the bhadoi crop are very good indeed, and in all probability there will be a bumper harvest. In Kallachak thans, where during the preceding fortnight, owing to the absence of rain, cultivation was nearly at a stand-still, the people are now busy sowing their lands; but judging from the number of people relieved there, distress must be still somewhat severe. In the Borin, lands are being ploughed up and sown with the hymanti crop. Some of this is already growing, and so far the prospects of this all-important crop are fair. There are many complaints of want of seed-grain for this crop; but I am confident that the ryots either have it, or will be supplied with it by the mahajuns. Of course they would much prefer to get advances from Government free of interest, but I think that those advances are not necessary. During the past fortnight there have been large imports to English Bazar of rice and dhan, chiefly from Dacca; altogether 3,280 maunds of the former, and 3,546 maunds of the latter having been brought in by boats up the Mohanunda. During the last three days there has been a further importation of 2,920 maunds of rice and 1,191 maunds of dhan by the same route, so that the local markets are well supplied, and in no place in the district is rice higher than 10 seers for the rupee. I have stopped the sales of Government rice in Maldah. The sales in Chanchal have increased, 1,498 maunds having been sold during the past fortnight.

The following tables give the latest prices of paddy and common rice at the chief markets in the district, and the quantity of grain imported during the fortnight:—

	Paddy : number of seers per rupee (80 tola.)	Common rice : number of seers per rupee (80 tola.)
English Bazar	...	12
Old Maldah	...	12
Gazole	15	12
Nowabganje	13	10½
Rohanpore	16½	10½
Chanchal, Toolaigunge, Samsi, and Abadpore	15	10
Kallachuck	16	10½
Sheelganje	17	10

Importation.				Rice.	Paddy.
From	Dacca	...	...	3,045	2,040
"	Sylhet	...	...	0	1,050
"	Borisal	...	...	150	0
"	Furreedpore	...	...	0	80
"	Nilpore	...	...	0	75
"	Behonpore	...	...	65	250
"	Bulbulchandee	...	...	20	25
Total				3,280	3,520

Rainfall.

The following quantity of rainfall was recorded at the head-quarters, viz.—

Head-quarters	...	...	...	6.01
At Chanchal	...	...	...	13.41

Condition of special tracts.—Since the heavy rain in Chanchal, cholera has nearly entirely disappeared. There were a few cases in other parts of the district, as well as some cases of small-pox.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

During the past fortnight there has been a large falling off in the number of people employed on relief works. The daily average of the number employed under the Department of Public Works has decreased from 2,567 to 1,610, and under the circle officers from 3,915 to 2,796. Thus there has been a decrease of 2,052 persons, or about one-third of the average number which was working during the preceding fortnight. This decrease is owing chiefly to the laborers having gone off to till their fields, and in a minor degree to the introduction of grain payments. The following table will show the number of persons employed in each circle, and under the Public Works Department :—

NAME OF SUB-DIVISION.		Number of Public Works Department laborers.			Number of laborers under Circle Officers.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
SUDDER SUB-DIVISION.	Rudder circle ...	1,474	...	...	...	...	...	2,576
	Gazole circle ...	3,778	1,498	246	...	...	...	1,300
	Maldah circle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,474
	Sheegunge circle ...	6,370	1,630	306	...	...	...	700
	Gomstapore circle...	2,363	1,309	623	4,358	2,427	1,300	8,084
CHANCHAL SUB-DIVISION.	Xawabgunge circle...	2,725	1,304	391	10,090	506	423	11,313
	Chanchal circle ...	...	...	...	6,502	1,374	492	8,368

REMARKS.—The returns for Gazole and Sheegunge have not been received, but the number is about 1,300. The figures given are very nearly correct.

Total number of laborers under Department Public Works...	{ Men	...	15,609
	{ Women	...	5,791
	{ Children	...	1,566

Total ... 22,966

Total number of laborers under Sudder sub-division circle officers ... 30,479

Total number of laborers under Chanchal circle officer ... 8,668

Grand Total ... 62,113

Daily average number of laborers employed in the Sudder sub-division—

Under Department Public Works ... 1,640

" circle officers ... 2,177

Total ... 3,817

Daily average number of laborers in the Chanchal sub-division—

Under Department Public Works ... 619

" Circle Officers ... 619

Total ... 619

Daily average for the whole district ... 4,436

Amount disbursed in wages by the Public Works Department during the fortnight was—

In cash.			In grain.		
Rs.	A.	P.	Mds.	S.	Ch.
763	1	6	4,986	0	0

The laborers at work in the Chanchal circle have now been given employment on village roads &c., near their own villages.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

During the last fortnight 20,000 maunds more of the Purneah rice were sent to Dengra Ghat. This will make in all 74,000 sent direct from here to Dengra Ghat, to which add the 65,861 previously sent to Dumroil. Total, 1,39,871. The quantity received at Dengra was, according to the last accounts, 95,000 maunds; 10,000 maunds from the Maldah supply were sent to Godagaree for the Moorshedabad district, and 1,600 maunds have been sent from Hyatpore to Rajmahal for the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

The following quantity of grain has been stored in the district, viz. :—

	Mds.
English Bazar golah	40,462
Old Maldah "	27,195
Gazole "	9,995
All the golahs of the Chanchal circle	44,910
Gomastapore "	1,125
Nowabgunge golah "	5,750
Jhelim "	1,000
Parbuttypore "	1,000
Sheebgunge "	1,500
Total	1,35,937

The following amounts of grain were sent to the undermentioned golahs for expense in those circles, viz. :—

From English Bazar—		Mds.	Srs.
To Sheebgunge	567	0	
" Bulbutehundi	487	10	
" Charitable circle	209	30	
" Kalliahuck "	97	15	
" Executive Engineer	53	26	
" Maldah Jail	22	39	
" District Relief Officer	152	25	
		1,590	25
From Old Maldah—			
To Nowabgunge	5,000	0	
" Gomastapore	500	0	
" English Bazar	200	0	
" Charitable circle, Malda	89	24	
Grand total	5,789	24	

The total quantity of Government grain disposed of up to date is 35,483 maunds 17 seers 13½ chittacks.

To this must be added 10,000 maunds sent to Godagaree for Moorshedabad, leaving a balance of 30,448 maunds 22 seers 2½ chittacks.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

No advances of money have been made during the fortnight, either for purchase of grain or for land improvements. 2,908 maunds 33 seers 8 chittacks were advanced to ryots; the total quantity advanced up to date is 9,311 maunds.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The daily average of the number of people relieved during the past fortnight was 12,730, showing the large increase of 3,168 on the preceding fortnight. This increase has taken place in the Chanchal, the Sudder, and Maldah circles, where the total fortnightly increase was 14,358; 22,437; and 7,018 respectively. In the Sudder, the increase in the number of persons relieved was chiefly in Kalliahak thans. The number given under this head includes those who are relieved by spinning jute, cotton &c. There will not, I think, be any decrease in the

numbers until the end of July or middle of August, but on the contrary a small increase. The following shows the number relieved during the fortnight in each circle:—

Name of Circle.		Number of people relieved.	Rice distribution.	REMARKS.
			Mds. Srs. Ch.	
STODER SUB-DIVISION	Maldah	31,864	441 11 15	
	Gazole	5,700	.....
	Sudder	22,579	426 18 13	
	Sheebgunge	2,400	75 23 12½	
	Nowabgunge	35,124	681 22 0½	
CHANCHAL SUB-DIVISION	Gomastapore	20,374	179 5 0	
	Chanchal	45,248	891 36 13	

To this must be added 5,700 as the number of people relieved in Gazole, and 2,400 as the number of people relieved in Sheebgunge. The actual figures have not been received for these circles, but the numbers given above are, I believe, nearly right. Thus the daily average number of people relieved was 12,730.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Total expenditure from district treasury, as shown in the last fortnightly narrative Rs. A. P.
... 3,33,945 6 2

Detail of the above total, viz.:—

Ordinary district roads and relief-works	1,06,062 15 0
Advances for purchase of grain	40,000 0 0
Advances for land improvements	17,800 0 0
Advances for helping ryots	1,650 0 0
Miscellaneous expenditure	1,68,432 7 2
Total	3,33,945 6 2

Financial Results of the Fortnight under report.

Salaries, establishments, and office contingencies	388 4 4
Storage	23 6 2
Transport of Government grain	15,000 0 0
Miscellaneous	1,625 0 0
Total	17,036 10 6
(a) Final payments made	17,036 10 6
(b) Advances repayable	0 0 0
Total	17,036 10 6

P.S.—To-day coarse rice from Dacca is selling in English Bazar at 13½ seers per rupee.

Statements showing the progress of Charitable Relief in the Maldah District.

Number of committees	1
and sub-committees	7
as yet appointed	92
Number of special relief circles opened and manned by special officers	7
Number of regular relief circles opened and manned by special officers	
Number of relief circles opened and managed by planters, zemindars, and other residents	NIL.
Number of work-houses or centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief	92
Number of men, women, and children in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organization daily	12,730

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Maldah District.

NAME OF CIRCLES.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.						Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of ensuing fortnight.
				By sales to the public or to laborers.	By grain loans distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payments in kind to laborers.	Total.			
		Mds.	Mds.	M. S. C.	Do.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.			
Maldah	30th June 1874.	25,000	27,100	1,008 34 9	954 7 7	310 0 0	.....	2,211 2 0		
Gazole*	.....	10,000	9,995	1,704 10 13	808 87 8	68 0 0	.....	1,780 8 4		
Chanchal	30th June 1874.	20,000	44,910	7,156 53 0	601 86 13	2,177 0 0	.....	15,006 16 7		
Sudder	.....	.....	44,463	604 51 144	1,328 86 7	220 33 8	.....	2,542 11 134		
Sheshgunge	30th	25,000	1,000	2,219 23 13	614 0 23	1,127 0 0	.....	3,962 23 144		
Nowabgunge	.....	5,000	9,750	1,540 6 1	2,128 1 04	1,188 33 0	1,437 4 10†	5,973 2 114		
Gomastapore	.....	5,000	2,125	3,851 20 15	1,400 14 13	204 80 0	.....	5,055 23 11		
Total	.....	.....	.....	17,831 27 84	5,304 20 8	7,524 20 8	1,437 4 10	35,499 17 134		12,000 maunds.

* Returns for the last fortnight not received.

† Payments in kind to laborers are shown in the 8th column for the other circles.

F. WYER,
Offg. Magistrate-Collector.

No. 16, dated Rungpore, the 27th June, 1874.

FROM—E. G. GLAZIER, Esq., Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Rungpore,
TO—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in Rungpore District for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 27th June, 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

During the fortnight the supplies in the market have been abundant and prices have fallen everywhere; new aus rice, old amun stores, this year's millet, are to be met with, all from local sources. Importation still remains active; the Rungpore market is largely supplied in this way *via* Sundergunge, and Govindgunge receives supplies liberally from the south; but the trade is breaking up; the large improvised markets on the banks of the Brahmapootar near Kallygunge, usually exporting stations, have dwindled to near nothing as new selling depôts became opened on the small rivers. In Sadullapore the coolies sell in the markets the Government grain which they receive in excess of what they need to consume, and it is surprising what a marked effect a little extraneous supply of the kind independent of the usual trade has in reducing prices all round. But the people show their marked preference for their own coarse rice, to which they are accustomed, to the Burmah rice, and buy the former even when it is one to two pice a seer dearer than the latter. In the southern division the sale of Government rice on passes has almost come to a stop, the trade returning to its old channels.

But still along the extreme west the red land of Molung, and all to the north of the district, prices continue comparatively high, and the Government rice is eagerly sought after. In Duwraoee the sales have increased at a rapid rate. The Relief Officer has been selling lately over 500 maunds a day; the last two days' returns show each a total of 560 maunds, in addition to which he has, during these two days, given passes to traders in Chhillaakhal to the amount of 1,400 maunds.

In Sundergunge a large accession of local supply brought down the prices to 16 seers a rupee at the close of the fortnight; other quotations are as under:—

Head-quarters,	per rupee	Seers.	of 80 tolahe weight.
Govindgunge	..	11 1/2	..
Pirgunge	..	10	..
Sadullapore	..	10	..
Sundergunge	..	12	..
Molung	..	16	..
Mahigunge	..	11	..
Koomargunge	..	11 1/2	..
Borobaree	..	12	..
Durwancee	..	13	..
Kallygunge	..	10	..
	..	12	..

The rainfall has been copious; 9.99, or nearly 10 inches, is the return at head-quarters. Everywhere it has been the same. A week ago I commenced a short tour southwards, and the country was swimming in quite a flood of water, which poured down almost incessantly. The crops could not be better. In Sundergunge 4 annas have been already cut of a crop which will yield 1 more than the average. Elsewhere the harvest is expected to be a bumper one. It is described as a 20-anna crop, under the old common style of calling a full average a 16-anna crop; but according to the new instructions of counting an average crop as 12-anna, I should class this as promising a 16-anna crop. The later sows in Mahigunge and the western tracts is looking well. Amun is being transplanted everywhere, and in Govindgunge and other late parts the seed beds are fully prepared and look healthy.

The condition of the people has wonderfully improved. The famine has, so to speak, collapsed in some parts very suddenly. I quote on this subject some very pertinent remarks of Captain Brehen, the Sundergunge Relief Officer, as it deals with the question of the advances taken by zemindars in the early part of the operations,—a system which, in this district has been largely resorted to, and to which I attribute in a great measure the comparative mildness of the distress in some of the tracts: that at the outset distinctly revealed the most serious symptoms of scarcity, and to which alone is owing the unprecedented cultivation of the aous crop, the benefit of which we have now begun to reap:

"The collapse, so to speak, of the famine in this circle has been so sudden and complete as possibly to betray even those who have had opportunities of watching its progress all along into forgetfulness of the state of things that prevailed three months ago, and to produce an impression that the danger tided over was not so great after all. I venture, therefore, in conclusion, to recall to notice a few facts connected with the earlier history of the famine and relief operations in this circle, which will serve to put the matter in a truer light. In the middle of March last when the circle organization was first started in this district, Sundergunge was looked on as one of the worst parts. It was known that the condition of some of the villages in the neighbourhood was exceedingly bad, so much so, that in one, named Sonarai, about two miles from here, a large number of the inhabitants, on the refusal of the zemindar to afford them help, left the village in a body and emigrated to the further side of the Teesta. When I took over charge of the circle, I found the great mass of the people in not a destitute but a very impoverished state, and the appearance both of themselves and their cattle bore witness that they were suffering in no ordinary degree. But as I rode along from village to village, the cry was not for food and work, but for seed and for money, to help to put it in the ground; that the zemindars did nothing to help them; and that if they could not sow their fields they must die. The lands around many of the villages, where acres and acres were left untilled, gave evidence that their representations were not made without cause. I accordingly lost no opportunity of pressing the subject of advances on the agents of the zemindars, who had property in the neighbourhood, and constantly brought the matter under the notice of the Magistrate of the district in my reports. The result of the action taken on these reports, and similar ones made by other Relief Officers, was that the zemindars were shamed out of their selfish and short-sighted line of action. In villages where the people had at first complained loudest, they began to acknowledge that they were receiving help, and by the beginning or middle of May almost every available acre had been put under cultivation. The result of this and of the favorable weather of the last two months is a splendid crop of aous rice, three-fourths of which has been actually cut, and which has brought the price of this grain down to Rs. 2.8 and Rs. 3 a maund. Thus the famine has been brought, I may say, to a close in this circle with a comparatively trifling expenditure. One result, however, of the line of action thus pursued was that the great body of the people were kept off relief works by having to work in their own fields, and thus what is generally looked for to prove great distress, viz., a large number on works, was wanting. Had a different course been adopted, had the people been driven by absolute want to crowd on to works to the neglect of their fields, there would have been less room to doubt the reality of the famine, but distress would not have been brought to an end so soon, or at so little cost to Government."

I visited the divisions of Molung and Pirgunge, and met the Govindgunge Relief Officer at Palashbaree, in the Govindgunge division. The condition of the people is everywhere bettering; in all along the eastern side where the land is loamy operations will speedily close. On the red land distress is still keen, and will so continue for some time. Mr. Damant remarks on this head as follows:—

"Distress has not increased, and we have now begun gradually to close relief works; it is confidently expected that after three weeks more relief measures may be almost entirely closed in the part of the thana lying east of the Karataya; in the neighbourhood of Kamdiya relief measures will probably be necessary for two months more, as the aous crop there is much later than in the rest of the thana. It will probably, however, be necessary to keep a few amochatras open for some time longer to provide for the few people who have no land of their own, and in an ordinary year would be dependent on the charity of others."

The group system is now fully inaugurated in these three thanas. In Molung 95 villages have been so dealt with, 56 on the red land, and 39 on the loamy; the latter will only need detailed inspection for a short time. In Pirgunge 131 villages have been grouped, and in Govindgunge, 153 on the Kamdiya side and 150 on the east. The superintendents have been allowed 10 to 15 rupees a month; in some cases the assistant himself does all the work, and superintendents are dispensed with. The work is progressing as favorably as before; village

jungles have been cut, village paths have been widened and joined with the main roads. The people everywhere take a great interest in this endeavour to improve their village communications. In one village in Sadullapore they put on some able-bodied laborers at their own expense to direct and help the women and children in their labor. A good foundation has thus been laid to enlist the sympathies of the people in case it should be subsequently decided to lay on a cess for the improvement of village roads, and they will the better understand the object of Government in the matter.

But while distress has generally so remarkably decreased in some places, the opposite results are seen. And first: in Mahisunge division the numbers on charitable relief already large have become larger. This is owing to the close of many private annochatras prematurely. The thana is a nucleus of beggars; a larger number of poor who are not agriculturists is to be met with here than anywhere else. So in Durwance, applicants for relief are increasing: this is owing to the continued strain of high prices there. In fine, while pressure of the scarcity proper has been confined to the southern part of the district, its back stroke, as it were, is felt in the north now at about its close consequent on the constant drain of produce from those parts. At the same time the gradual curtailment of relief operations has been kept in view, and I have given detailed instructions to the Circle Officers in this matter. Those receiving cotton relief will get a short time allowed for doing their work, so as to strike off the bad workmen, who will revert to former occupations, or be put on charitable relief, and in all cases of relief fresh enquiries will be made with a view to relegate the recipients to their relatives or former mode of subsistence as quickly as possible.

I went to Molung with a view to look personally into the question of the need for advance of cash for seed-grain. I have received sanction to the Rs. 5,000 asked for, but instructed the Relief Officer not to give any money without my order in each case. There is no doubt that there is a certain want of seed, not in the supply but in the ability to buy it. A part of the khair land in Molung is owned by small putneedars, who cannot help their ryots in this crisis. But I have now arranged that all ryots who want seed-grain must take advances of rice, and they can sell that rice readily enough in the market. I shall not now advance one pie in cash without special report to the Commissioner. I have instructed all other Circle Officers that they can give advances for seed-grain under the same principle. These advances will be under the same rules as those for subsistence; there will be no difference; in fact, the ryots will get the rice and will eat it, or sell it, or do what they like with it. In some cases of course the state of the market and the reaction against the Burmah rice is such that its sale will be made at a loss; this will merely enhance the cost of the seed—a purely commercial result—and will at the same time act as a test that those who do not need it will not take it.

Mr. Damant had special sanction of Government to advance cash for seed-grain to the amount of Rs. 10,000, and he distributed Rs. 1,844 up to date: he expects to give only Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 more. He reports: "I was very much pleased to find that the people seldom asked for more than was barely sufficient, and showed great reluctance to burden themselves with debt; these advances have done a great amount of good."

Elsewhere I do not expect the ryots would have hesitated to take any amount of cash, but they certainly draw back from burdening themselves with more rice than they absolutely need, as they are well aware the value will have to be refunded in cash when their harvest is ripe and the price of rice is low.

I arranged with the different officers while on tour about completing these advances for subsistence. This fortnight's return shows that 2,400 maunds have been given in Molung to 977 families. In Pirgunge a commencement has been made with 285 maunds. The Relief Officer may perhaps use 3,000 maunds in this way. In Govindgunge 490 persons, laborers on the roads, have received at the rate of 1½ seer a day, and more will be required. The majority of the people have, however, put by money. There has been no great demand as yet for advances, but in view of late orders of Government I have specially instructed the officer to give them liberally wherever required. In addition to the three circles above noted, advances to some extent will be made in Mahisunge and Sadullapore. The condition of the payment of these advances, as set forth in Circular No. 3966, do not seem to be applicable to this district yet, but I have applied to the Commissioner for the extension of the same here, and suggested that where clean rice is charged at 12 seers cargo rice should be 16, and where clean rice is 16 cargo rice should be 20. As soon as reply to this communication is received, further detailed directions will be issued, and I hope in next fortnight's return to be able to show that most of the advances have been given.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The return of laborers again shows a reduction of one-half, from 34,838 to 15,702, Govindgunge takes the lead in the decrease. The people on the khair lands, who before crowded in thousands, have now almost entirely left for their cultivation; and on the pahi they are fast decreasing as the sown ripens. Sadullapore, too, shows a great improvement. The former Relief Officer, Sub-Deputy Behari Lal Mitra, proved worse than incompetent, and Mr. Damant, engaged in Govindgunge, could not exercise so close a supervision as was desirable. I removed him and placed in charge Sub-Deputy Upendra Lal Mazumdar, who has worked the Borobaree Circle successfully; he has taken off the roads the large number of women and children, and set right other details of management. As I before reported, grain payments have been made for six days out of rice on all the roads, but in Sadullapore and

Molung divisions the officers have been careless in carrying out the rules, and have allowed the laborers to crowd to the works on the cash days in excessive number. On finding out that this was the case, I yesterday sent special orders to all circles that even on the seventh day rice instead of cash was to be given, as the coolies could sell the grain if necessary. To-day the Government telegram to the same effect has been received, and the orders have been reiterated.

Molung division shows a great decrease, as do the others noted. The majority of the laborers still at work are on the red land. On one special road there are still 1,161. The road (Boluha to Satibari) was opened very lately at the earnest request of the people. They had refused to take loans from their zemindars, preferring to work out their living instead of getting into debt, and they work half the day on the road, which passes through their villages, and half the day on their fields. Earlier in the season they had worked on distant roads, but made special application for the opening of the road now in progress, which connects two important markets, so that they might have work near their homes and not be driven by their necessities to load themselves with obligations they would find it difficult to meet.

Abstract Statement of the Relief Roads for the Fortnight under report.

DIVISION.	TOTAL NUMBER OF COOLIES EMPLOYED.				Number on piece-work.	Number on daily wage.	REMARKS.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.			
A. Govindgunge ...	2,615	819	584	4,018	♦ 1,288	2,730	
B. Pirgunge ...	2,034	42	14	2,090	2,057	33	
C. Sadullapore ...	1,752	107	208	2,067	1,721	346	
D. Sundergunge ...	128	76	53	257	122	135	
E. Molung ...	5,878	33	28	5,939	5,673	266	
F. Mahigunge ...	436	16	17	469	403	66	
H. Borobaree ...	63	28	...	61	.....	.....
Executive Engineer ...	668	1	102	771	.....	.....
Total ...	13,574	1,122	1,006	15,702	11,264	3,576	Unenumerated 902

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

Little remains to note. Transport is alone active in the Durwance division to keep up the supply for sale from the railway golahs and from Chillakhal.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

The sales to the public have been principally at Durwance, Chillakhal, and Sankamari (Rungpore); by far the largest amount at the first-named place. The payments to laborers in kind now show a large amount, being over 11,000 maunds in the two principal divisions of Govindgunge and Molung. No returns have been received from Kumargunge for either headings B or D, and I must specify this officer, Mr. G. D. Khan, as very irregular in this respect.

Statement showing Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Rungpore for the Fortnight ending 27th June, 1874.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotted.	Total stored.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED.						Balance.	Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to the public and laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.				
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
A. Govindgunge ...	25th June, 1874	55,000										
B. Pirgunge ...	25th "	30,000										
C. Sadullapore ...	25th "	30,000										
D. Sundergunge ...	25th "	10,000										
E. Molung ...	25th "	40,000	20,921	11,419	3,214	1,265	5,154	31,753	17,028			
F. Mahigunge ...	25th "	20,000	23,515	1,443	2,315		785	4,452	19,063			
G. Kumargunge ...	25th "	5,000	5,092	3,785	1,101		377	4,163	929			
H. Borobaree ...	25th "	25,000	15,984	448	835	79	323	15,969	14,915			
I. Durwance ...	25th "	5,000	15,950	15,405	185			15,590	3,842			
J. Sankamari ...	25th "	30,000	30,440	30,359				30,359	4,701			
K. Chillakhal ...	25th "	15,000	20,554	15,145				20,145	12,095			
L. Kalyanpore ...	25th "	30,000	13,400	6,374				6,374	7,135			
M. Aishorgunge ...	25th "		6,088	2,789				2,789	5,293			
Total ...		250,000	230,884	1,00,000	14,108	2,739	15,358	1,22,497	1,25,277			20,000

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.			Rs.	A.	P.
For purchase of food	..	..	7,500	0	0
To zamindars, for advances to their ryots	..	..	1,50,844	0	0
To jotedars, ditto ditto	..	..	27,106	0	0
Add advances sanctioned but not taken by the parties	..	..	20,300	0	0
Total			2,05,750	0	0

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

(Prepared by the District Relief Officer.)

The state of the country has become exceedingly prosperous, both as regards the present outturns of (aous) early rice and as to the prospect from the cultivation of the (amun) late rice. It is reported from all quarters that a considerable diminution of those requiring charitable relief may now be looked for. With the exception of Gobindgunge, Molung, and Mahigunge, no organised charitable relief will probably be found to be necessary in any part of the district after the close of July.

Everywhere discrimination is used in returning to their homes and to their relatives those who are unfit to be retained on the charitable relief registers.

Private charity continues as previously reported, and is every day becoming more general. The closing of the Mahigunge private relief centres, where 1,749 people were being fed during the previous fortnight, naturally led to a temporary increase of the numbers at the Government annochatras in that division, which rose from 246 to 700 daily average. To guard against temporary suffering from the suddenness of the closing of these relief centres, it was arranged by the Secretary to the Central Relief Committee that each of the recently closed relief centres should be kept open by the zamindars on certain days of the week, so that cooked food should be every day obtainable by the habitual resorters to the kitchens of this neighbourhood, until the people can look about and betake themselves to their usual courses without inconvenience. Funds have been applied for, and care is being taken to provide for the wants of the helpless destitute in accordance with the generous instructions given regarding the distribution of charitable relief. While the general relief operations are being brought to a close, there will be many in want of assistance. People will not be able to recover their self-dependence for some time; for, owing to a still existing feeling from the panic caused by the dread of famine, alms will not, it is expected, be so freely given as they might easily be until the amun crop is assured. And for the same reason the husking of the jotedars' grain, which gave employment to many poor neighbours now mainly dependent upon publicly organized Government and private relief, will not be available for their support; and in ordinary times many poor women and children, who cannot go far from their homes to beg, will therefore continue to require such help as is afforded by gifts of food and clothing, with or without employment. Regular beggars who go their rounds or haunt particular spots can easily get their living now in their usual way. The distribution of relief is going on regularly. There has been no marked general increase of numbers. The apparent increase is due from transfers from roads to light village work.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

The reason of the large expenditure in Molung is, as explained under B, the excessive number of coolies at work on the cash days, who worked hard to earn what they could. They averaged about 8,000 during the fortnight, and the Relief Officer informs me that they each gained more than a rupee by their concentrated labor in those days. At the same time it should be observed that in this division over 5,000 maunds of rice have been paid in kind to the laborers. In Govindgunge the cash payments were only Rs. 2,000, and the Relief Officer has a large balance of cash in hand which will be refunded to the treasury. The Durwanee payment is principally for transport, as relief works have been stopped there. The Sadullapore debit is an adjustment of previous drawings at the sub-divisional treasury. The outgoings during the last fortnight amounted only to Rs. 1,737 for road works.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure as shown in the last narrative	7,46,288	12	2
Advances to Baboo Akhoy Coomar Sein, Relief Officer of Molung, for relief works	10,000	0	0
Advance to Baboo Kisto Kanta Dass, Sale Superintendent of Chillakhal Golah, for advance for transport of Government grain	550	0	0
Advance to Baboo Dino Nath Chuokerbutty, Relief Officer, Durwanee, advance for relief works	1,100	0	0
Advance to Baboo Beharnee Lall Mitter, Relief Officer, advance for relief works	6,600	0	0
To Executive Engineer of Rungpore for adjustment of inefficient balance by refund of that amount which had been made over to Mr. Patten and Captain Brehen by the Executive Engineer of Rungpore	728	11	1
Advance to Upendra Chundra Mozoomdar, Relief Officer, for relief works	700	0	0
	19,678	11	1
Total	7,65,967	7	3

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

(Menu.)

Statement showing the Daily Progress for the Fortnight ending 27th June, 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Division.	Government relief centres.	Private relief centres.	Number relieved at Government centres.	Number relieved at private centres.	Home relief on tickets issued.	Home relief on cotton distribution.	Cash relief by donations of food and money.	Other relief—wearing and banking.	Number employed on light relief work.	Total.
A. Govindganje	6	6	3,083	500	3,842	1,280	.....	200	10,100	14,781
B. Purnanga	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. Sadullapore	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
D. Funderganje	1	2	318	423	464	263	.....	.....	.....	1,460
E. Molung	1	1	116	1,674	1,751	4,379	.....	.....	2,113	11,161
F. Mahisganje	3	3	750	.....	872	1,910	.....	.....	388	5,963
G. Kananaganje	5	5	754	.....	120	386	.....	.....	.....	1,196
H. Horohree	5	5	180	.....	21	16	.....	.....	10	237
I. Durwano	1	1	354	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	478
Head-quarters	1	1	30	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230
Under Superintendent of Sahibganj	12	12	300	302	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	490
Bhowaniganje	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	267
Ghovanarsh	1	1	194	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134
Total	56	36	5,104	3,683	9,090	9,496	174	463	12,088	40,316

No. 1268, dated Bogra, the 27th June 1874.

From—E. J. BARTON, Esq., Offg. Magistrate and Collector, Bogra,
To—The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the fortnightly narrative of relief operations which is now due.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY AND PEOPLE.

2. Since the 26th of May last, the prospects of the country and the people, the supply of food, and the state of the crops have been steadily improving. During the last fortnight this improvement has perhaps been greater than in the preceding fortnights. Last fortnight I drew attention prominently to the cheapening of food-grains all over the district. There has been a further fall this fortnight. For the purposes of comparison, I append figures which show the prices of rice at all the relief circles of the district both this fortnight and last. The fall is very appreciable. Everywhere excellent country rice is procurable at these rates. The bazars all over the district are well supplied.

3. The rous crop continues excellent. Many old ryots have admitted to me that for the last 30 years such an rous crop has not been seen in Bogra.

4. The weather continues most propitious. The rain falls very seasonably for the purposes of vegetation. From the 13th instant up to last night we have had a rainfall at Bogra itself of 9.64 inches, which was well distributed over each day of the fortnight. Every part of the district has had most propitious rain. The ryots could not have had a better seed time for the amun crop, which they are now putting into the ground.

5. The people physically are in their normal condition. Mr. Lyons, the civil medical officer of this station, was good enough to comply with my request to examine the laborers on two of the relief roads. These laborers are drawn exactly from those sections of the people which have all along been the worst pinched by the scarcity. The result of that examination is given in this table which I append.

	DERAGHPORE ROAD.					DUPCHARCHIA ROAD.				
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage of total examined.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage of total examined.
Normal condition	234	63	205	502	81.48	120	18	291	500	85.67
Under-fed	10	5	20	35	6.09	2	4	13	19	3.05
Aged	20	46	.....	66	11.18	25	30	.....	55	9.45
Sickly	.....	.....	3	3	.50	1	.....	0	1	.17
Aged, blind and infirm	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	6	.98
Total	284	124	228	636	.....	150	176	314	640	.....

6. Mr. Lyons expresses thus his general inference from the inspection made by him—
“The general physical aspect of the masses in this district, as far as my personal observation goes, has not been appreciably to any extent affected by the scarcity.”

There is always to be found in this district a floating class of people who look, and in reality are, under-fed.”

7. With regard to the almost inappreciable difference which the scarcity has effected upon the general physical condition of the people, I hold one great cause of it to be due to the fact that a vast majority of the population are Mussalmans, and eat almost anything, while the Hindus of caste who have prejudices with regard to what they will use as an article of food, form an exceedingly small minority. The Mussalman ryot of this district is a well-nourished man in nine cases out of ten. The food-supply of the country has further been appreciably increased by a good fruit harvest, and especially by an abundant outturn of the *jack fruit* (*artocarpus integrifolia*), which has been especially luxuriant this year, and which grows to an extent in Bogra almost unprecedented in other parts of Bengal.

RELIEF WORKS UNDER THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

8. There is little to record this fortnight with regard to them. The season is unfavorable to the prosecution of road-work and tank-digging.

For what time.	Daily total average number employed.	No. of women and children in this total.
Last fortnight...	27,091	20,853
This fortnight...	16,690	12,311

There has, therefore, been a very considerable falling off in the numbers who have recourse to these works. The figures in the margin shew this. This fortnight, out of a total of 16,520, only 4,209 are men, and of these men many are old and quite ineffective. Very few able-bodied persons remain on our works.

9. As earth-work and tank-digging are impossible in the rainy season, which is now fairly upon us; and as coming to our works in the rain must be injurious to the young and the aged and the women, who are almost the sole occupants of our relief-works, I am of opinion that the time is now fully come for shutting them altogether. This will, however, be done only gradually and with caution. I have ordered work to cease on the eight roads noted on the margin, at once. It will be seen that very few laborers are engaged on these roads, and the people who are working on them will be duly provided for.

Name of road.	Daily average number employed on it during last fortnight.
Khetal...	122
Buruganj and Durehanchia...	435
Batalgachi...	170
Batalgachi and Adamdighi...	18
Durehanchia...	219
Shariatkandi...	167
Saltangunge...	6
Medbupore...	367

When each road is shut up a relief officer will be present upon it, and will give to each person an order for a month's feed upon the nearest golah. The names of these persons will also be entered in the registers, so that any distress into which they may subsequently fall will be relieved. I do not, however, from the present prospects of the country, anticipate that each of them will fail to earn for himself, independently of our aid, an adequate livelihood.

10. The closing of the works will enable us to dispense with the temporary road establishment, which is very inefficient, and cost, moreover, above Rs. 4,000 a month. The Executive Engineer will energetically hurry forward the settling of his accounts with each one of these subordinates, and then dispense with his services.

11. Grain payments to the laborers on the roads have continued to work smoothly and effectively during the fortnight, and have given satisfaction to all concerned.

12. The process of weeding out the very old and feeble was continued. Mr. Clay, c.s., sent off the works 1,240, and Mr. Collier, c.s., 1,200 during this fortnight. This makes a total of 7,958 of these old and feeble creatures who have, during the last five weeks, been taken off the roads and sent back into their villages with a month's supply of food each.

TRANSPORT AND STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

13. Movements of grain from golah to golah, according as necessity arises, continues. We can use the rivers now, which greatly facilitate our operations. The transport and storage proper are completed.

ADVANCES.

14. The advances in cash stand as follows:—

	Rs.
(a).—Advances to traders and others for the purchase of grain, (paragraph 4, circular No. 80) ...	500
(b).—Advances to zemindars for improving water-supply of a village (paragraph 21, circular No. 80) ...	3,150
(c).—Advances to zemindars to help their ryots (see Government letter No. 463—S.R., dated 3rd February 1874) ...	50,870
Total ...	54,520

15. The advances in grain stand as follows:—

	Mds.
C. G. Ridge, Esq. ...	102
Tohurennesa Bibi ...	218
Piari Lal Mozumdar ...	115
Gour Ramani Dasya ...	18
Total ...	453

16. Only advances in grain are now given. Advances in cash have ceased for some time.

SALES OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN TO THE PUBLIC.

17. The bazar rates of rice, which I quoted in paragraph 2 of this narrative, will be sufficient to show the Government that, as our selling prices now stand, the sales of our rice out of our golahs must necessarily cease altogether in a very short time. In my last narrative I called prominent attention to this, and I suggested the only remedy, viz. cheapening our rates and giving the local officers a discretion to fix the sale price in accordance with the bazar rates ruling at each locality (see paragraphs 19 to 23 of my last narrative). I have not yet been favored with the orders of Government on these suggestions.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Amount sold last fortnight.	Amount sold this fortnight.
	Ms. S.	Ms. S. C.
Sheshgunge ...	189 0	20 27 8
Sherpore ...	224 38	133 8 12
Khetlal ...	156 26	268 8 13
Bogra ...	676 0	30 20 0
Adamdighi ...	219 24	450 0 0
Panchibibi ...	1,155 35	634 28 13
Total ...	2,639 37	2,106 13 14

18. I give in the margin figures which show what sales have been effected in each relief circle, both last fortnight and this fortnight. As was to be expected, the sales have fallen off during this fortnight.

19. The money actually transmitted to the treasury as realised from the sale of Government grain amounted in the fortnight to Rs. 5,066-13.

20. I have done everything to foster these sales. The selling prices of the Government

KIND OF RICE.	Number of seers per rupee in Bogra circle.	Number of seers per rupee in other circles.
Best country atah rice (clean)	11	10
Country ushna (clean) ...	12	11
Burmah atah (ditto) ...	12	11
Red ushna (ditto) ...	13	12
Country ushna (mixed) ...	15	14
Burmah ushna (ditto) ...	16	15

20 seers for mixed rice, as recommended in paragraph 23 of my last fortnightly narrative.

LOANS OF GRAIN TO CULTIVATORS.

NAME OF RELIEF CIRCLE.	Amount of grain lent to ryots last fortnight.	Amount of grain lent to ryots this fortnight.
	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Sheshgunge ...	44 10 0	3,069 39 8
Sherpore ...	77 5 0	86 35 0
Khetlal ...	2 10 0	487 24 4
Bogra ...	313 12 0	604 10 0
Adamdighi ...	432 30 0	1,477 30 0
Panchibibi ...	139 0 0	1,000 10 1
Total ...	1,019 17 0	5,445 28 13

21. As the amun crop had to be sown, such of the ryots as were in poor circumstances and had been earning money by extraneous labor had to leave these works and betake themselves to their fields. I, therefore, relaxed the restrictions which I had previously imposed on these loans, and urged the relief officers to work this form of relief vigorously, so as to see that in all proper cases the really necessitous, and only those, should be assisted with an advance of grain. I give on the margin figures contrasting the loans of this fortnight with those of last fortnight.

22. With the exception of the circles of Sherpore, Khetlal, and Bogra, where there seems to have been a want of energy, these loans have been very strenuously worked in all other parts of the district. I have called the attention of the relief officers of Sherpore, Khetlal, and Bogra to this matter again.

CHARITABLE AND GRATUITOUS RELIEF.

23. The figures in the statement below will enable the comparison to be made between the work under this head done this fortnight and last. The falling off in the numbers is attributable to the general improvement which has taken place in the condition of the country.

24. Nearly the whole of this gratuitous relief was given in grain, the expenditure of which I note in the 4th column of the table below. Very little was given in money, save in

the case of a few Brahmin families who were found in a state of privation, and who were relieved by cash.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Total number relieved last fortnight.	Total number relieved this fortnight.	Expenditure of grain in grain-tous relief.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	S. C.
Shibgaug	3,293	1,450	609	10 8
Sherpore	1,313	2,260	330	14 8
Khetlal	2,119	2,520	349	87 14
Bogra	8,287	1, 14	777	22 0
Adamdighi	850	950	456	17 10
Panchbibi	742	1,180	611	21 4
Total	18,703	9,302	3,956	8 10

25. *Spinning and weaving relief in cotton and jute.*—The marginal figures give the numbers relieved under this head both this fortnight and the last. There is a marked falling off in the Bogra circle, also attributable to the improved condition of the inhabitants.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	No. relieved last fortnight.	No. relieved this fortnight.
Shibgaug	645	1,597
Sherpore	425	220
Khetlal	2,277	3,318
Bogra	4,860	440
Adamdighi	1,092	1,537
Panchbibi	691	800
Total	9,410	6,940

only has offered to take a portion of the cotton yarn. The jute twine, or yarn, is in no way saleable here. I recommend that the jail department be ordered to take the cotton and jute yarn to be woven by the prisoners into cloth and gunny bags. Thus only do I see any chance of disposing of the Government yarn without incurring a heavy loss.

VILLAGE VISITATION AND REGISTRATION.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Number of villages visited by relief officers during the fortnight.	Number of villages of which the registration has been completed during the fortnight.
Shibgaug	86	14
Sherpore	133	Not given.
Khetlal	130	43
Bogra	84	Not given.
Adamdighi	143	Intro.
Panchbibi	89	73

27. This work has, in most of the circles, been actively prosecuted during the fortnight. These figures show that the relief officers have been moving within their circles to such an extent, that they must have become cognizant of any severe distress within them. Such village registration as is necessary has been almost completed. It is only necessary in three or four tracts, as the condition of the rest of the district does not require this special treatment.

POOR-HOUSES OR ANNACHATRAS.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	No. of poor-houses opened during the fortnight.	No. relieved at them.
Khetlal	2	1,334
Shibgaug	9	186
Bogra	1	81
Adamdighi	3	180
Sherpore	5	1,443
Total	10	3,144

28. In the margin I give the statistics of annachatras for the fortnight. Besides these, the Raja of Dighapathia has four relief kitchens, at which a daily average of about 977 persons are fed.

29. The absence of any distress of a really severe type was shown when we opened the annachatra at Bogra. The daily average fed never exceeded six. The annachatra was, of course, closed, but it is ready should the necessity for it ever arise.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.		Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure as shown in the last narrative		4,50,624	9	8
<i>Details of the above.</i>				
Relief roads and works	...	2,59,426	7	8
Transport of Government grain	...	1,17,978	13	0
Establishment	...	5,762	14	0
Miscellaneous	...	1,086	15	0
Packages and incidentals	...	700	0	0
Construction and repairs of rice golas, &c.	...	6,116	8	3
Loans to zemindars	...	47,170	0	0
Advance to ryots	...	1,183	0	0
Construction of bungalow	...	1,200	0	0
Relief works under Railway officers	...	10,000	0	0
Total	...	4,50,624	9	8

Expenditure during the fortnight under report.

Relief roads and works	...	...	18,901	9	11
Salary and establishment	...	...	1,072	0	9
Transport of Government grain	...	...	468	10	9
Miscellaneous	...	...	191	0	0
Storage, including buildings and repairs	...	...	6	7	0
Total	...	...	20,639	12	5
Total of last fortnight	...	...	4,50,624	9	8
Grand total	...	...	4,71,264	6	1

No. 1269, dated Bogra, the 29th June 1874.

Memo. by E. J. BARTON, Esq., Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Bogra.

Copy forwarded to the Relief Commissioner, Rajshahye Division, for information.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the Expenditure of Cash by the Circle Officers during the Fortnight.

Name of Circle.	Charitable relief.	In payment for work.	Transport.	Purchase of material.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Bogra	20 10 6	...	...	...	...	...
Khetia	402 9 2	688 7 34	58 16 9	...	30 14 104	1,189 15 2	
Shamshandi	986 15 9	67 1 7	...	106 3 1	20 7 9	1,080 10 2	
Shrothunge	21 4 6	117 4 6	...	519 9 3	...	658 2 3	
Panchdahi	83 6 6	668 0 6	542 0 3	...	618 13 0	1,868 12 9	
Adamdighi	55 14 0	32 2 6	87 7 0	758 7 6	51 11 6	958 10 6	
Total	1,453 10 6	1,594 15 104	450 0 0	1,454 3 10	798 10 104	5,740 9 1	

APPENDIX B.

Table showing the expenditure of grain by the Relief Officers for purposes of relief during the fortnight.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Name of relief circle.	Grain sold to public.	Grain given away gratuitously.	Expend in relief centres.	Grain given away in exchange for labour of all kinds.	Amount of grain given to labour to ryats.	Other expenditure of grain.	Total expenditure.
	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Bogra	369 29 0	777 22 0	24 19 0	590 0 0	404 10 6	...	2,081 81 0
Khetia	258 8 13	849 37 14	...	847 0 9	427 24 4	...	1,883 21 8
Shamshandi	153 8 12	459 14 6	...	165 27 6	30 55 0	...	610 5 8
Shrothunge	29 27 8	500 15 8	...	718 8 8	2,083 59 8	...	3,320 3 0
Panchdahi	984 23 15	611 21 4	...	382 4 11	1,060 10 3	...	2,937 24 12
Adamdighi	450 0 0	450 17 10	7 2 8	1,060 27 3	1,477 30 0	0 28 14	3,422 30 3
Total	2,100 13 14	3,035 3 10	31 21 8	3,679 25 5	5,446 28 13	0 28 14	14,200 3 0

APPENDIX C.

Table showing the work of the Relief Officers during the Fortnight under all the various heads of relief, and the number of People relieved by them.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CIRCLE.	Date.	At centres.	In poor-houses.	By village relief tickets.	By Night-labor tickets.	By loans of grain.	By spinning.	By weaving.	By other means.	Total.
Bogra	...	2,254	31	...	...	1,045	450	4	...	3,790
Adamdighi	...	803	803	1,419	...	5,199	1,431	106	...	9,110
Panchdahi	...	803	7	394	861	1,112	491	28	...	3,543
Shamshandi	...	2,316	1,443	27	4	35	974	8	...	4,806
Shrothunge	...	1,847	106	...	...	2,891	1,430	30	...	5,403
Khetia	...	786	...	...	...	1,612	1,612	117	8,130	4,020
Total	...	6,032	3,315	1,740	863	9,783	5,038	341	2,899	30,207

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain in the District of Bogra on the dates nearest to the 27th June 1874 for which returns may be available.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which returns are given.	Total amount of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored in the hands of the Government.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.			
				By sale to the public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By payment in kind to laborers.	By advance to ryots.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Bogra circle.*</i>		Mds.	Mds.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
Bahadur	2,000	...	...	...	...
Baharhat
Chandimma	1,00,000	...	...	...	...
Bogra
Chandimma
Gedrai
Narainpura
Nawganj
Matanpura
Butaspore
Gedrai
<i>Khatol circle.†</i>		...	...	...	...	...	...
Khatol	20,000	...	...	...	...
<i>Panchthali and Badalpur relief circle.</i>		...	...	...	...	...	...
Panchthali	15,000	...	...	...	...
Revel	10,000	...	...	...	...
Badalpur	3,000	...	...	...	...
<i>Shibpur circle.‡</i>		...	...	6,172	8	10,482	58
Mokamda
Shibpur
Burghur
<i>Adamdihi circle.</i>		...	...	...	...	...	...
Adamdihi
Dupchandi
Esikur
Khatolpuri
<i>Sharadpuri and Shergarh circle.</i>		...	...	...	...	...	...
Shergarh
Sharadpuri
Sharadpuri
Sharadpuri
Sharadpuri
Total	1,67,282	...	...	...	...
Reserve at Ghadarbasta
Bent to Ghadarbasta
Total	2,49,384	...	...	...	...
Railway rice	15,000	...	...	...	...
Total	2,44,384	...	...	...	...
Nawganj rice	20,000	...	...	...	...
Grand total	2,64,384	...	...	...	...

* The figures in column 4 represent all the grain that has been put into each goshi, from the beginning of operations. They are not yet absolutely correct, and I am trying to eliminate the inaccuracies which yet remain.

† The railway rice (15,000) mounds is all stored in the original railway goshis.

‡ The Nawganj rice has been transported into the interior but, as the returns and accounts of it are yet incomplete, it has not been credited at the goshis to which it has been taken.

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing the daily average of men, women, and children employed on relief works in the District of Bogra, for the fortnight ending the 8th June 1874, and the amount expended in money and grain upon the payment of the laborers.

Number of work.	NAME of WORK.	Daily average number employed during the fortnight.				Amount expended in the payment of them.		REMARKS.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Grain.	Money.	
						Mds. Srs. C.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Bultangunee road	219	456	448	1,123	272 12 12	263 8 0	
2	Matatal road	13	184	88	285	38 24 4	82 12 2	
3	Khettal road	86	80	125	291	19 12 12	75 7 6	
4	Dupchaancha road	370	12	603	985	167 9 4	1,684 8 0	
5	Thunapore road	2,309	1,063	2,885	7,145	925 26 4	8,028 10 2	
6	Nungla road	200	152	222	574	82 19 4	245 8 0	
7	Nashipore road	307	391	748	1,446	160 33 4	220 7 0	
8	Shonaukhri road	111	305	274	690	107 29 0	190 16 9	
9	Tank at	137	.....	8	145	.....	17 8 0	
10	Ditto at Sukhanpukuria	33	8	39	80	45 31 3	36 4 0	
11	Madhapore road	106	516	437	1,061	216 14 0	736 9 0	
12	Tank at Nariata	18	.....	1	19	.....	53 10 3	
13	Khettal and Ghosatal road	100	430	179	719	106 33 4	105 2 0	
14	Radamachi and Alamdichi road	82	12	62	156	4 5 0	17 1 6	
15	Radamachi and Nabatgunge road	49	53	67	169	30 21 8	63 6 0	
16	Tank at Bhawpara	5	.....	3	8	.....	6 7 0	
17	Sharva and road	134	478	526	1,138	264 9 6	158 7 6	
18	Burmagunge and Dupchaancha road	67	37	41	145	50 15 0	199 11 0	
19	Shilamunge road	33	278	200	511	66 26 12	40 1 0	
20	L'acostela road	19	.....	10	29	23 15 12	.....
	Total	4,209	5,574	6,767	16,550	2,854 37 8	6,455 3 9	

E. J. BARTON,

Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

No. 1109, dated Pubna, the 30th June 1874.

Memo. by—W. V. G. TAYLER, Esq., Magistrate of Pubna.

SUBMITTED to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department, for information.

Narrative for the Sudder Sub-division for the fortnight ending the 29th June 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.*

THE improvement mentioned in last report still continues. There has been a marked and general fall in prices. There is a general belief that the worst is over. Teel and kaon have turned out well, and the aous crop is very forward and promising. Every endeavour is being made to reduce the already moderate number receiving gratuitous relief. The health of the district continues good.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The numbers employed on the several roads are as follows:—

Maligacha	... 157	Maldah	... 73
Ataikula	... 23	Sujanuggur	... 177
Chatmore	... 240	Dulai	... 150
Furcedpore	... 64		

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

2,000 maunds of rice have been stored at Pubna, and is being used for advances and payment of coolies. We have not received the second 5,000 maunds indented for. There has been no difficulty about storage.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

Rs. 4,600 have been advanced before rice was received; since then 526 maunds have been given.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

Charitable relief is given in the sub-committees to all persons who are found destitute and unfit for road work. Daily average number of recipients of charitable relief in the several sub-committees, 337.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

No more subscriptions promised or realised in this fortnight. Expenditure as detailed below—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Paid for wages of coolies on the Sujanugger road ...	600	0	0
Ditto ditto Chatmore road ...	300	0	0
Ditto ditto Maligacha ...	300	0	0
Ditto ditto Dulai ...	200	0	0
Pay of a sircar of Malanahi road for May 1874 ...	7	0	0
Sent to Pubna sub-committee for charitable relief ...	100	0	0
Charges for the transport and storage of 2,000 maunds of rice received from Dhapari depôt ...	116	3	0

Since the receipt of rice from Dhapari no cash payments are made. Rice is given to the coolies on the roads. Details given below :—

	Mds.	Sr.	Ct.
Given to the Maligacha road coolies ...	140	0	0
Advanced to Pubna sub-committee for charitable relief ...	75	0	0
Ditto Onumkola ...	100	0	0
Ditto Ataikula for ditto ...	65	0	0

Eleventh Fortnightly Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Serajunge Sub-division from the 11th June to 24th June 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

THERE has, during the past fortnight, been a very marked improvement in the condition of the people. This is attributed to the fall in prices, the cutting of the kaon and til crops, and the promising appearance of the aous crop and jute fields.

The supply of rice in all the bazars has been sufficient. The following table shows the extent to which prices have fallen :—

NAME OF MARKET.	Number of seers per rupee in last fortnight's return.	Number of seers per rupee according to last return.	Date of last return.
	Seers.	Seers.	
Serajunge	11½	13	24th June 1874.
Shazadpore ... ..	....	12	22nd ..
Ullapara	10½	15	Ditto.
Raigunge	10	11½	Ditto.
Pangosi	9½	13½	21st ..
Taras	9	9	Ditto.

The ryots have now in stock or in the fields a quantity of kaon sufficient to carry on most of them until the aous harvest. There are, however, many villages in which little or no kaon was sown. There is little rice in the district, except that required to meet the current demands of the retail trade.

All the shops are supplied by imports. There is now free water-communication between most of the markets and the eastern districts, whence we draw our supplies. The only exception is at Taras, where rice continues to sell at 9 seers the rupee, although 12 miles off, on the banks of the Phooljore, it is to be had steadily and in any quantity at 13 seers the rupee.

Although there has been so much improvement, it is not to be supposed that the distress is over. The class of women who live by husking rice, generally the widows of cultivators, will not get employment until the aous crop is out. The ryots who have enough to eat have nothing to spend, and so there is no demand for commodities, and private charity is suspended. Moreover, in some places there has been but little kaon or til to cut, and the ryots of such villages are still living on insufficient food.

One case of starvation is reported, but it has not ended fatally. A woman was found lying senseless in a field near Taras; she was taken to the amochatra and was there found to be starving. It turned out that her husband has refused to maintain her, and that she complained to the zemindar. The zemindar had the parties before him, and directed the husband to give

her food. He, however, again deserted her, and in trying to follow him she became faint for want of food and fell down on the path where she was found.

The rainfall during the fortnight has been 5.61 inches.

About half the kaon crop is still uncut. It is doing remarkably well, and the outturn is most satisfactory. The aous crop looks exceedingly well towards Bogra, though not quite as good as it is in this district; it is more backward in the south-east; on the whole, it promises to be a twelve-anna crop, that is, a fair average yield.

There have been no grain-thefts, but many disputes as to cutting crops, some leading to fights. The number of reported cases of this nature is not so great, but I have found out while in the interior, that the owners of kaon fields find it hard to keep the produce from their hungry neighbours. Where the villagers are on good terms with each other and the pressure is severe, the produce of each field is divided among them as out.

The condition of the people of Taras is getting worse. There has been no kaon and little aous, in that quarter.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The system of paying coolies in grain six days of the week has been introduced during the fortnight, and has had the effect of encouraging the villagers to come to the works when in distress, but it has driven away the professional workmen, who have hitherto been employed at Chunderkona. The total number of coolies now at work is 617. As I have visited most of the works during the fortnight, I may here make some notes as to their progress:—

The road at Chunderkona is a continuation of the high road from Bogra towards Serajunge. It is to be about 21 miles long, of which 16 miles to 17 miles have been completed, as far as earthwork is concerned. The break of from four to five miles is from Pungashi towards Dhangora, where the road crosses the Phooljore. If we could complete it, our communication with Bogra would be excellent. Even in its present state it does much good. The kaon crop has been excellent along this route, and so local laborers are few. The coolies from other parts of the district left during the fortnight, and now only 30 are employed. I am instructing the superintendent to go to Taras and bring a detachment of the coolies working there, if possible.

The road from Chunderkona towards the Rancee's land has come to very little. As workmen did not come in sufficient numbers to do it and the Serajunge-Bogra road, it has been neglected after the first mile and is now deserted.

The Ilurnial track is meant to be a mere fair-weather cartway, as distinguished from the unbanked road at Chunderkona. It is designed to facilitate communication along the principal route from Pubna and the Ganges to Bogra, as far as the route passes through this sub-division. There were 232 workmen employed on it on the 20th June.

Recent rains have almost stopped the works. In the same neighbourhood 56 men are employed in cutting jungle on Government khas mehals.

The Gaita tract is to connect the bheel country south of Taras towards the Chalun bheel, with the Phooljore river at Ullapara. 80 coolies are employed on it.

68 coolies are working at two small tracts at Shahzadpore and Jhau; the former on the Pubna-Serajunge, the latter on the Serajunge-Ullapara routes. About 40 are working at a similar tract, connecting Kaejuri with the Oorasagar river. 143 coolies are working at opening up an old khall at the deserted Challa factory: distress is severely felt there. Some 30 men are working at a khall at Porjana, and nine at Dussika. The latter would be the most useful work of any, but distress having become less there, on account of the good kaon crop, workmen do not come to it.

All these minor works are calculated to improve the condition of the neighbourhood in which they are carried on.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

The storage of 1,700 maunds of rice at Taras, was completed during the fortnight. We will have to send more rice to that neighbourhood in July, when the bheel communications open out. The rice is primarily intended for the coolies on the Ilurnial track, and the khas mehal laborers; charitable relief being given from Raigunge. But later on, when the scanty aous of the neighbourhood is exhausted, we may have to make it a centre. Before that time distress elsewhere will have ceased.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

During the fortnight no rice has been received. Our storage accommodation is everywhere sufficient.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

During the fortnight 831-10-8 maunds of rice have been lent to private parties: 212 maunds 20 seers to khas ryots, and 618 maunds 10 seers to zemindars desirous of assisting ryots. This was done first at the rate of Rs. 3-5-4 a maund (12 seers the rupee), latterly at the rate of Rs. 3 for Burmah, and Rs. 3-8 for cleaned rice. If the new system of giving 18 seers Burmah rice is introduced quickly, very large loans could be made, but at present there is no great necessity for such a measure.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The only form of charitable relief given generally over the whole sub-division is supplied at annachatras, where cooked grain to persons in need of a meal and unable to work is given on the following scale:—

Morning Meal.

4. Chittacks of rice.
2. Ditto of dāl or potatoes, or kaon, or any cheap food.

Evening Meal.

2. Chittacks of rice.
2. Ditto of dāl or potatoes or kaon.
1. Ditto of salt.
1. Ditto of long pepper.
1. Ditto of oil.

Until the middle of May there were but five annachatras, but the distress then becoming severe, they were increased to 14. I have now again reduced them to eight, namely one at each police station and outpost, except at Sonbgacha in the north, where there has been a fine kaon crop; and one at each of the following places, Ichla, Chunderkona, and Koymy. The annachatras are managed by committees. I have returns showing the number relieved only from 10 of the 14; and these show 687 persons relieved on the last day, or 69 to each annachatra. If the four others have the same average, the total number in receipt of this form of relief will be 957. At the relief stations of Ullapara and Raigunge most of those fed are ticket-holders who have to wait half a day for their supply of rice, the work of weighing being great. The only other places where large numbers come to the annachatras are Belkuchi, Nraijuri. At Belecochee, a quarter of the expenses is contributed by a zemindar who manages the institution, and who I fear is a little lax. At Kaijuri there is a good deal of temporary distress, there having been little kaon, boro, or till in that neighbourhood, and even the aous being backward.

In Raigunge and Ullapara thanas, the system of house-to-house visitation, and the issue of the monthly doles to all found in distress and unable to do road-work has been adopted. Where the destitutes can work on cotton or jute, such work is exacted. During the past fortnight I have allowed the superintendents to give less time to inspection and more to accounts, and have personally helped them to check the issue of tickets by rejecting all persons sent in by the assistants who seemed able to work. In this way the number of tickets, which was previously increasing most rapidly, has been somewhat reduced. On the 17th June the number outstanding at Raigunge were:—

		Monthly allowance in rice accord- ing to scale.	
		Mda.	Srs.
Gratuitous	{ Full ..	724	9 25
	{ Half (for children)	3,701	24 30
	Total	4,425	34 15
Industrial (for cotton, and jute work)		1,723	23 3
Grand total		6,148	57 18

The average consumption of rice issued on these tickets from 1st to 20th June was 51-12 maunds, so that it appears that some of the ticket-holders have ceased to attend.

The latest return from Ullapara, on this point, is only up to the 10th June.

It is as follows:—

Gratuitous tickets	{ Adults ..	..	..	844
	{ Children ..	..	..	3,470
Total				4,314
Cotton ..	..	..	..	1,602
Jute ..	..	..	..	1,033
Thread ..	..	..	..	1
Grand total				6,950

Since the 9th I have been twice to each station, and have myself cancelled many tickets, and I know that the superintendent is engaged in the same work. On the other hand, fresh tickets continue to be issued, particularly to distressed weavers and persons, other than those dependent on cultivators. These classes have been benefited by the fall in prices, but have no share in the relief derived from the actual reaping of the crops. In one weaving village tickets have been freely issued during the fortnight, though it is in Shazadpore thana, as the inhabitants were in a very reduced state, and were reported to be living on jute leaves and other such innutritious food.

The total number of persons receiving charitable relief in any form may be put down in round numbers at 1,400. In my report No. 87, dated 10th February 1874, I estimated for 10,000. It is certainly large when compared with the small number of coolies on road-works. But it so happens that the distress has been most severely felt in a part of the district

where labor for hire was almost unknown, and the people felt an antipathy to undertake it. Had they sought employment they could always have had it from private persons. Of course, they would rather have worked in any form than submit to starvation, but I found that they would not undertake it in order to maintain the beggars, the widows and children not immediately connected with them, the sick and infirm, and in fact the large pauper or semi-pauper population which is to be found, on enquiry, in most villages. The able-bodied ryots have derived no help from charitable relief. They have in great measure been supported by the money and rice advanced on loan to zemindars. It might have been supposed that the landlords would neglect them, on account of the rent disputes which have prevailed in the sub-division. But, in fact, they have been rather more free in taking and giving advances than in other districts, and nowhere more so than in the disturbed neighbourhoods.

(G).—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Purchase of grain—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Paid for 2,620 maunds of grain, ordered from Mr. Alexander, before Government grain arrived ...	11,091	4	9

Conveyance charge—

Paid for conveying 565.39.10 maunds of rice from Serajgunge to the annachatras and road works ...	170	4	6
Paid for conveying one set of scales to Bogra ...	6	7	0
Erecting a mauchan in Serajgunge grain golah ...	87	12	0

Charitable Relief.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Paid to annachatras for purchase of dāl, fire-wood, and for contingencies ...	248	3	6
Paid to relief superintendent of Raigunge relief station for purchase of dāl, jute, cotton, &c. ...	500	0	0
Cotton purchased at Serajgunge for Raigunge relief station ...	185	0	0

Paid to superintendent of Ullapara relief station ...	496	6	6
---	-----	---	---

Roads—

Purchase of Kodalees ...	31	15	9
Establishment ...	24	6	4
Paid on Executive Engineer's cheque on account of Chunderkona road ...	455	10	3
Paid for coolie labor, &c., on petty roads ...	225	0	0
Total ...	13,522	6	7

REMARKS BY MAGISTRATE.

THE improvement in Serajgunge still continues, except at Tara. This is to be accounted for by the fact that river communication is still closed, and land communication not easily available; but from our experience as regards other places, we may confidently expect that once the river is open matters will immediately improve. Mr. Nolan wishes to import Government rice there; I can scarcely think this will be necessary, and as I am reluctant to take any measure that has a tendency to interfere with private trade, Mr. Nolan has been called on for a further report. The case of starvation alluded to requires little comment; the same may have occurred in any year. It is satisfactory that there has been a decrease in the number receiving gratuitous relief.

W. V. G. TAYLER,
Magistrate.

The 30th June 1874.

No. 144—S.R., dated Burdwan, the 1st July 1874.

From—C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

1. I HAVE the honor to submit in original the District Fortnightly Narratives which have been received up to date, for the fortnight ending 29th June.
2. *Houghly.*—I have little to add to the Collector's report. There is a tendency to a fall in the price of rice. There has been a sufficiency of rain, and the prospects of the season appear good.
3. The total daily number of laborers employed on relief works of every sort is given at 4,026 against 4,539 of the previous fortnight.
4. The exports of private rice are returned at 5,918 maunds. The amount of Government grain imported during the fortnight was 2,014 maunds. The Collector has applied for a further supply of 3,000 maunds, which has not yet reached him, but is much needed.

5. The return of persons receiving charitable relief during the fortnight has been duly classified under headings B., C., D., and shews a daily average of 3,923 against 4,043 of the preceding fortnight.

6. *Beerbhoom*.—The Collector submits a generally favorable account of the state of the district. There has been, and there is, considerable pressure and distress, but it has not been exaggerated, and the efforts which have been made to relieve it, have been judicious and sufficient. The first impressions of Mr. O. Donnell on his joining the district as Relief Officer, are described by him with much vivacity, and will be read with interest.

7. The average daily number of persons employed on public relief works, as shown in Statement C., is 13,146 against 10,913 of the previous fortnight. But the actual number employed on the last day of the fortnight is shewn as 9,352. This is, however, apparently due to the omission of the laborers on the Kamra to Aundee road.

8. The exports of rice from the district were 5,514 maunds against 8,672½ maunds in the previous fortnight. The Collector is in much want of the further supplies of Government grain for which he has indented, and which had not arrived when he wrote his report; but I understand from a private note from the Relief Officer to my special Assistant that four or five thousand maunds reached Bhulpore yesterday (30th June.)

9. In Statement No. 4, the total daily number of persons receiving charitable relief is given as 18,014, out of which 13,088 are in receipt of purely gratuitous relief. The number shewn, in the return of the previous fortnight was only 10,913. In the classified Statement under headings B., C., D., the total number of persons receiving relief on 20th June was 17,855. This shews a large increase of pressure on charitable relief, and I have applied for further Government agency to superintend it under the Relief Officer.

10. *Bankoora*.—The Collector gives a good account of the state and prospect of the crops, but he adds that distress has increased and is increasing, especially amongst the higher classes. "Relief, however, (he observes,) is within reach of all, and our difficulties lie not so much in giving, as in refusing to give."

11. The statement of labor shews a daily average of 4,866 persons against 3,823 during the previous fortnight. This is attributed to the completion of tank-works for private parties.

12. The Collector's report is not so clear as could be wished, on the subject of Government grain. From the statement appended to his report, it appears that he had received 3,912 maunds, of which 1,947 maunds had been gratuitously distributed, and 1,740 maunds had been advanced to ryots. But in his 11th paragraph he states that out of a total amount of Rs. 18,756 of advances to private parties, he had been able to supply only 25 per cent. of grain, and 20 per cent. in cash, on account of the urgency of the case. His fortnightly estimate of expenditure is set down at 4,000 maunds, which is usually sent to Ranseegunge, and thence forwarded by cart. I have asked for information as to the consignment which he is expecting from the Collector of Balasore, but I do not see that a sufficient case has been made out for the establishment of a Telegraph Office at Bankoora, although the wires run through the station.

13. The classified statement of charitable relief shews a large increase of numbers against the previous fortnight.

			Previous fortnight.	Present fortnight
Class	B.	...	9,972	17,670
"	C.	...	3,609	4,683
"	D.	...	865	2,282
Total			14,446	28,635

The increase is so large, and the pressure on the Collector is becoming so great, as he has no European Assistant or subordinate for relief purposes, that I would recommend that a special Relief Officer should be deputed to this district, if one can be spared.

14. *Burdwan*.—The report of the Collector is more than usually interesting. I am not able to ascertain from what remarks of mine the Collector infers that I disapproved of his practice of giving an abstract of the sub-divisional reports, but provided that the information required by Government is submitted, it is immaterial to me in what particular form it is given by the Collector.

15. The rainfall has been very abundant, and the prospects of the crops are good. It is to be noted that the seed grain sent to the Cutwa sub-division, was not wanted there.

16. The Collector has sent me a copy of a telegram addressed direct to him and other Collectors, by Government on the 27th ultimo, absolutely prohibiting cash payments to relief laborers, and holding Relief Officers personally responsible for cash expenditure on works or advances until explanation is given. The Collector has offered a full explanation shewing, in my opinion, sufficient reasons, why payments in grain had not been generally adopted in the district, and why they could not be adopted on certain roads, for which contracts had been given to public contractors. It will be seen that he reports that he has ordered all existing contracts to be set aside, with the exception of those on which funds not belonging to Government are being spent, or works in the Embankment Department. He does not state what is the amount of contracts thus cancelled; and the chief ground for hoping that the loss on this account may not be heavy, is to be found in the statement that but little work now remains

to be done. The application which the Collector is submitting for overseers, sirkars, and store-keepers to carry out the system of payments in grain, will be submitted as soon as received, for the orders of Government.

17. The receipt of Government grain amounted during the fortnight to 13,736 maunds, of which 9,366 maunds had been consumed in advance, and in feeding paupers. The Statement No. 2 shows that 20,725 maunds had reached the district, of which 5,632 maunds had been gratuitously distributed, 5,770 maunds had been advanced to ryots, and 745 maunds had been used for payments in kind to laborers. The Statement No. 4 shows that 308 applications for advances had been granted, but the "Remarks" in that statement leave it doubtful, if all the advances were made in grain. I must call attention to paragraph 6 of the Collector's report, which forcibly represents the existing feeling of the people of Burdwan in their applications for Government advances.

18. The statements of charitable relief are imperfectly drawn up. Statement No. 6 gives the daily number of persons receiving relief at 26,599 against 13,651 in the previous fortnight. I understand that these figures include the 3,279 persons entered in Statement No. 7. But last week, I took a different view of these returns, and calculated the total number relieved daily as 15,392. The Collector will be requested to explain what is really meant, and to submit his returns more clearly and correctly in future. I request attention to the Collector's remarks regarding the food-depôt at Bheddiah, on which I submitted a special report last week, but have not yet received the orders of Government upon it. Even as a sensational relief station, inspected by philanthropic visitors animated with Sydney Smith's principles of vicarious charity, an assembly of only 1,800 candidates for relief could be collected out of the tens of thousands of the population of the district. I greatly regret that any such sensational movements should interfere with the operations of relief which are really needed in the district, and for which ample provision had been made, until a fictitious excitement on the subject was created. It will be seen from paragraph 6 of the Collector's Narrative, that in consequence of the telegram of 27th June, he has stopped all charitable relief in cash, for advances of different sorts, and even for expenditure on nutritious diet and milk for fever patients. I have submitted a special report to the Lieutenant-Governor on tour shewing that it is absolutely necessary that nutritious diet and milk should be supplied as usual to fever convalescents, on special medical authority, and that cash expenditure must continue for this purpose. To all other recipients of gratuitous charitable relief, or relief for light labor, the uncooked Government rice will be served out in future.

No. 190, dated Hooghly, the 29th June 1874.

From—F. H. PELLEW, Esq., Officiating Collector of Hooghly.
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit the narrative for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 27th June 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. There is no scarcity of food-grains in the bazars of the district.
3. Kind and price of grain selling at certain specified marts:—

Names of principal marts.	QUANTITY PER RUPEE BY THE MEAS OF 50 TOLANS.									
	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best.		Rice, common.		Gram.	
	Present return.	Past return.	Present return.	Past return.	Present return.	Past return.	Present return.	Past return.	Present return.	Past return.
	Sers.	Sers.	Sers.	Sers.	Sers.	Sers.	Sers.	Sers.	Sers.	Sers.
Bahoonunge in Hooghly	18	18	...	...	9 to 9½	9 to 9½	12 to 14	11 to 12	12 to 13	12 to 13
Chaurab, Khurda Bazar	18	18	...	...	9 to 9½	9 to 9½	12 to 14	11 to 12	12 to 13	12 to 13
Baire	...	...	...	...	9 to 9½	9 to 9½	12 to 14	11 to 12	12 to 13	12 to 13
Jinkrapotahungu	18½	18½	...	...	9 to 9½	9 to 9½	12 to 14	11 to 12	12 to 13	12 to 13
Barampore	18	18	18	18	8 to 8½	8 to 8½	12 to 14	11 to 12	12 to 13	12 to 13
Chondalish	...	...	...	...	10 to 10	10 to 10	12 to 14	11 to 12	12 to 13	12 to 13
Hydabatty	18	18	17½	17½	8 to 8	8 to 8	12 to 14	11 to 12	12 to 13	12 to 13
Bhadrabar	12½	12	12½	12	...	...	12 to 14	11 to 12	12 to 13	12 to 13

4. On the whole there appears to be a tendency to a fall in price.
5. Information as to the kind and price of rice in the hands of remindars, traders, &c.—Same as previously reported.
6. Rainfall, if any.—It rained during the fortnight in almost all the thanas of the district.

At Hooghly the fall was as follows:—

17th June	...	...	...	...	01
19th "	...	...	...	...	45
20th "	...	...	...	...	01
24th "	...	...	...	...	87
25th "	...	...	...	...	22
27th "	...	...	...	...	50
29th "	...	...	...	...	60
Total	...	...	...	...	275

At Serampore the fall was greater, being 375.

7. *Prospect of crops.*—The early rice is now growing in the high lands, and though planted rather late, promises a fair crop. The seedlings of the late rice have also been got in and are growing in the nursery beds; but the low ground is not yet sufficiently inundated to admit of the seedlings being planted out, nor are they generally sufficiently advanced yet to stand transplantation. Probably last night's fall of rain will enable the ryots to commence the transplantation. The rainy season appears to have set in on the 24th, when the barometer fell, and a damp south wind brought heavy clouds and continuous rain. If this weather continue, the rice crop will be unusually good.

8. *Condition of the people.*—I have to note no change in the condition of the people. The cultivators are busy with their labours; crime is light.

9. *Grain-thefts.*—Two cases occurred, one in the town of Chinsurah and another in the town of Hooghly; there was nothing remarkable about them.

10. *Condition of special tracts.*—There is no tract here which can as yet be said to be in a specially distressed condition.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

Name of road.	Number of coolies.	Supply of food.	Condition of laborers.	Mode of payment and rate of wages.	Arrangements for tools.	REMARKS.
<i>Hooghly Sub-division.</i>						
Dhanyakhali road, metalling...	310 including carters.	Coolies purchase their own food from the nearest market.	Fair	Generally all works are done by task labor at fixed rates. The coolies get 2 annas daily as khosake, and the carters get 5 annas; accounts are settled weekly, or as soon as the contractors are able to do so.	Contractors supply	Nearly 66 men belong to the Pandooah thana and to are local. The rest are from Burdwan and Beerboom.
Sharunge and Tribany road	8	Ditto	Do.	At annas 3-3 per day.	Ditto	All local coolies.
Tribany to Gopitparah	12	To be had from the nearest market.	Do.	Paid at annas 3-3 per 100 cubic feet of earth-work, getting annas 2 as khosake, and accounts settled twice in the week.	Partly by contractors and partly by department.	The coolies are all local.
Pandooah to Culma road	120	Ditto	Good	Paid at annas 5 per 100 cubic feet of metal broken and stacked, but receiving annas 2 as khosake, and accounts settled twice within the week.	Ditto	About 40 are local.
Moolya to Jamgram	...	...	...	...	...	Earth-work finished.
Koolyparah to Nischindapore	25	To be had from the nearest market.	...	At annas 5-3 per 100 cubic feet.	...	Under Executive Engineer. All local.
Dakshara to Balighur	15	Ditto	Good	Ditto	...	Ditto ditto.
Khoyan to Chapra	79	Ditto	Do.	Ditto	...	Ditto ditto.
Chandpore to Bukoolah	78	Ditto	Do.	Ditto	...	Ditto ditto.
Bukagore to Chandra	100	Ditto	Do.	Ditto	...	Ditto ditto.
Dhanyakhali to Khanpore	80	Ditto	Do.	Ditto	...	Ditto ditto.
Naksa to Digni	66	Ditto	Do.	Ditto	...	All local.
Talipore to Mamoodpore	12	Ditto	Do.	Ditto	...	Ditto.
Pandooah to Conkee	75	Ditto	Do.	Ditto	...	Ditto.
Chapta to Sikra	35	Ditto	Do.	Ditto	...	Ditto.
Mahamed to Gopikantpore	122	Ditto	Do.	Ditto	...	Under Baboo Jorgodasur Bhutacharya.

Name of road.	Number of coolies.	Supply of food.	Condition of laborers.	Mode of payment and rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	REMARKS.
Bhastora to Goorooop ...	33	To be had from the nearest market.	Good	At annas 3-3 per 100 cubic feet.	.....	Under Baboo Jaggobur Singh.
Mograh to Namaye ...	30	Ditto	Do.	Ditto	.....	Under Joint-Magistrate.
Bhastora to Dhunyahally ...	13	Ditto	Do.	Ditto	.....	Under Baboo Jaggobur Singh.
Dwarbassner to Kamrye ...	18	Ditto	Do.	Ditto	.....	Under Baboo Jykesen Mookerjee.
Total	1,276					
<i>Serampore Sub-division.</i>						
Branch Grand Trunk Road	12	Coolies supply their own food from the nearest bazar.	Fair	Ra. 6-8 per month receiving Rs. 1 shorakce every week.	Partly by contractors and the rest by department.	All imported coolies; no local coolies can be had here for road work.
Sheshbhall road	102	Ditto	Do.	Coolies get 3 annas 2 pice per day; bhanna-breaking at 10 annas per hundred cubic feet.	Contractors supply tools.	40 local.
Boidyabally feeder-road	30 Including carters.	Ditto	Do.	Ditto	Partly by contractors and the rest by department.	20 are local.
Old Benares road	38 Including carters.	Ditto	Fair, i.e., not so well off as in latter years.	Ditto	Ditto	About 30 men are local.
Bhola to Nalicol and junction of old Benares road.	47	Coolies supply their own food from the nearest bazar.	Fair	At as. 3-5 daily	Contractors supply tools.	Out of this about half local and half imported.
Chandranugore and Bhola road.	10	Ditto	Do.	Ditto	Partly by contractors and the rest by department.	These are local coolies employed in rectifying defects of slope cuttings.
Tarakeshur road	10	Ditto	Do.	Ditto	Contractor	Ditto Ditto.
Coanugore and Jonye road	12	Ditto	Good	Ditto	Ditto	Coolies are scarce gone to cultivation.
Bora to Nussolpur	26	Ditto	Do.	Ditto	Ditto	All local coolies work under Baboo Anoorup Chandra Mookerjee.
Jonye to Bora	43	Coolies supply from the nearest bazar.	Do.	Ditto	Contractors supply.	All local coolies work under Baboo Anoorup Chandra Mookerjee.
Jonye to Baraset	18	Ditto	Do.	Ditto	Ditto	All local coolies work under Baboo Chandra Kani Mookerjee.
Harida to Baka	53	Ditto	Do.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
Derchango to Dargunapore	24	Ditto	Do.	Ditto	Ditto	All local coolies work under Baboo Narat Chandra Banerjee.
Shindapore to Nussibpore	31	Ditto	Do.	Ditto	Ditto	Under Baboo Rajarinto Banerjee.
Serampore	578					
Hooghly	1,276					
Total	1,654					

12. The Collector of Howrah will give the Howrah works separately.

13. The following laborers were employed daily on tanks and works in the municipalities, towns, and unions:—

	Total.
Hooghly and Chinsurah	468
Serampore	169
Kotrung	25
Ballagurh	75
Total	737

14. Under the Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, the following work is in progress :—

Thana.	Name of work.	Daily average No. of coolies during the fortnight	Condition.
Bydabatty	Kana nuddee and Surrosutty canal.	158	Good; no local laborers.
	Ordinary embankment repairs.	About 39	Good, local; the laborers occasionally leave for cultivation.

15. The returns of work on 32 tanks which are being dug or improved from tucavee advances have been received. These show a daily average number of 1,234 coolies employed, of whom 391 are local. Almost all the tanks are nearly complete; dressing and turfing alone remain to be done at most. No return of coolies employed in the Ghea nuddee has been received.

16. I give here a comparative statement of the number of coolies employed on relief works, as shown in the last and present report :—

		Last report.	Present report.
Roads, &c., under the chairman of road cess.	{ Sudder sub-division	1,202	1,276
	{ Serampore sub-division	540	578
	Total	1,742	1,854
Municipalities, towns, and unions.	{ Hooghly and Chinsurah	570	468
	{ Serampore	203	169
	{ Towns and unions	523	100
Under the Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division		135	107
Employed on works executed from tucavee advance		1,861	1,234
	Grand Total	4,539	4,026

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

17. The following is an abstract of the Railway traffic return for the fortnight ending 20th June 1874 :—

Up—Outward.

STATION.	UNDER 150 MILES.		OVER 150 MILES.		OVER 300 MILES.	TOTAL.	
	Rice.	Other food-grains.	Rice.	Other food-grains.	Rice.	Rice.	Other food-grains.
Serampore	.....	.....	178	602	.....	178	602
Chanderugore	.....	1,280	2,637	105	1,282	3,899	1,385
Hooghly	560	106	451	.....	1	1,012	106
Muggerah	34	.....	791	5,504	.....	825	5,504
Pandooah	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,918	7,687

Down—Inward.

STATION.	UNDER 150 MILES.		OVER 150 MILES.	OVER 300 MILES.	TOTAL.	
	Rice.	Other food-grains.	Other food-grains.	Other food-grains.	Rice.	Other food-grains.
Serampore	172	.....	1,004	.....	172	1,004
Chanderugore	69	147	183	213	69	553
Hooghly	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Muggerah	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	17
Pandooah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	241	1,574

Up—Inward.

STATION.	UNDER 150 MILES.		OVER 150 MILES.	OVER 300 MILES.	TOTAL.	
	Rice.	Other food-grains.	Other food-grains.	Other food-grains.	Rice.	Other food-grains.
Serampore	517	.....	.....	.....	517	.....
Chandernagore .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hooghly	1,519	.....	.....	.....	1,519	.....
Muggah .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pandowah	632	5	.....	.....	632	5
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,868*	5

* This is Government rice.

18. D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN AT GOVERNMENT RELIEF WORKS.

AMOUNT OF GRAIN RECEIVED.				AMOUNT SENT OUT.					
STATION.	QUANTITY		TOTAL.	NAMES OF PLACES FOR STORAGE.	QUANTITY.		TOTAL.	Balance in hand.	
	Up to date of last fortnight.	During the fortnight.			Up to 18th June.	Up to 27th June.			
	Mds. S.	Mds.	Mds. S.		Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S.	
Hooghly	871 0	1,500	2,371 0	Ballaquah .....	.....	80 0 0	80 0 0	.....
Muggah	201 10	.....	201 10	Goopulparah	803 20 0	.....	803 20 0	.....
Pandowah	201 10	.....	201 10	Chapra	9 0 0	100 0 0	109 0 0	.....
			2,773 20	Pandowah	137 10 0	.....	137 10 0	.....
				Soolbanscha .....	.....	98 0 0	98 0 0	.....
				Mahanad	401 0 0	.....	401 0 0	.....
Serampore	823 21	516	1,347 21	Dwarbasim	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	.....
				Boichae	27 0 0	100 0 0	127 0 0	.....
				Haral	15 0 0	100 0 0	115 0 0	.....
				Bhastarah	12 0 0	100 0 0	112 0 0	.....
				Goorup .....	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....
				Makhalpore .....	.....	70 0 0	70 0 0	.....
				Kasee .....	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....
				Dhunyakhally .....	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....
				Bhandarhaty .....	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....
				Sahabazar .....	.....	98 0 0	98 0 0	.....
				Muggah .....	.....	10 0 0	10 0 0	.....
				Banaberya	20 20 0	80 0 0	90 10 0	.....
				Executive Engineer, Hooghly .....	.....	170 0 0	170 0 0	.....
				Police for Serail	16 20 0	.....	16 20 0	.....
				Municipality	144 0 0	116 0 0	260 0 0	.....	None.
Total .....	.....	.....	4,121 1	Total	1,273 20 0	1,200 0 0	2,473 20 0	.....
				Serampore Sub-divi. (Mofussil details not yet given.)	870 12 8	478 27 6	547 0 0	800 11	

19. From this it is clear that all the rice which has been sent to Hooghly has been without any delay sent to different parts of the district. The Serampore sub-divisional officer has been ordered to despatch what is at Serampore at once to the mofussil.

20. On the 18th June last I applied for 3,000 maunds more grain, and I expected to have received the amount on the 23rd or 24th at latest, and I sent out all the rice with me as fast as possible to the interior, except 170 maunds, which I have made over to the Executive Engineer for relief works, but the amount is not enough for fully supplying all store-houses arranged for, and I consequently have not been able to stop the issue of rice at those places for which I had no rice. I have to request that grain may be sent me at once, to enable me to comply with the Government orders to stop money relief.

21. As the orders of Government are very stringent, I beg here further to explain that from the moment the Government orders for sending rice to Hooghly, viz. on 28th May were received, I have been incessantly occupied in arranging proper accommodation for it, and for its safe transport in showery weather. In the prospect of the approach of the rainy season it was necessary to secure good pucca houses which are not easy to find; and as many roads are impassable in the rains, it was necessary to get considerable quantities out to the store-houses before the rainy season. Hence some of the nearer centres are still unsupplied with rice, and I am unable to supply them till Mr. Toynbee sends me more.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Hooghly for the fortnight ending 27th June 1874.

Name of circle—Shewn in the statement under heading D.

Date for which figures are given—For the fortnight ending 27th June 1874.

	Mds.	S.	C.
Total allotment of Government grain
Total quantity of grain stored, &c.	4,121	0	0
Total quantity of grain consumed up to date—			
By sale to the public or laborers	Nil.
By gratuitous distribution in any shape	...	335	5 2
By advance to ryots	None.
By payment in kind to laborers	...	46	8 8
Total	...	381	13 10
Estimated grain receipt of the ensuing fortnight	...	3,000	0 0*
Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight	...	3,000	0 0

Note.—Only five returns from the mofussil of expenditure of Government grain have as yet been received; the expenditure is considerably above what is shewn. The estimate in the last column is an estimate of the quantity I wish at once to store in the mofussil.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

	Ra.
22. Advances for grain as already reported	18,000
Advance to municipalities	Nil.
Advance under the Tuccavee Act up to date of last narrative...	37,561
During the fortnight	Nil.

23. Some of the tanks, for the excavation of which advances under the Land Improvement Act have been granted, are reported as complete, and inquiries are being conducted by the Sub-Deputy Collector.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

24. Number of committees as yet appointed :—	
District committee	1
Sub-divisional committee	1
Sub-committees	62
	64

This is less than the number shewn in previous reports, as I have been obliged to supersede many of the old committees by bodies exercising supervision over an increased area, in consequence of the setting in of the rains and the orders to give relief in grain. Besides there are seven serais for the use of travellers.

25. Daily average number of persons relieved during the fortnight under the three heads is shewn below :—

	B.	
Men	...	548
Women	...	1,866
Children	...	1,028
	Total	3,477
	C.	
Men	...	31
Women	...	80
Children	...	14
	Total	125
	D.	
Men	...	49
Women	...	175
Children	...	97
	Total	321
	Grand Total	3,923

* Only.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULT.

26. The disbursements to Executive Engineer and others during the fortnight were as follows:—

	Rs.
To Executive Engineer	20,000
To zemindars, road cess committees, &c	1,600
For tucacree advances	Nil.
Total	21,600

	Rs.	A.	P.
Local subscription to relief committee realised up to date of last fortnight	7,150	15	0
During the fortnight	95	0	0
Total	7,245	15	0

Government contribution for the month of May	951	0	0
Received from the central committee	3,000	0	0

The disbursements are as follows:—Up to date of last narrative			
During the fortnight	13,747	3	8
During the fortnight	2,269	6	9
Total	16,016	10	0

27. The decrease in expenditure on relief over that shown in last report is owing to the substitution in the middle of the fortnight of rice relief for money relief over almost the whole district.

No. 330, dated Soory, the 29th June 1874.

From—R. D. HIME, Esq., Offg. Collector of Beerbhoom,

To—The Commissioner of Revenue, Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit my district narrative for the fortnight ending 27th June 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY

There is again a large increase in the number of paupers, but, on the whole, I think the condition of the people is improving; agricultural operations are going on vigorously, the planting out of the seedling rice has commenced; and there is every promise of an early and abundant harvest; cholera and small-pox are gradually disappearing; epidemic fever seems slowly burning itself out; no death from starvation has been reported, and the relief agency continues to work successfully. The lower castes, the Harijs, Bhowries, Dhangars, Domes, &c., are able to strengthen their curries with snails, which are now in season, and form an important adjunct to their food-supply. Frogs, crabs, shrimps, and other small fry, which can be caught in almost in every pool, and snakes, which many of the semi-aboriginal inhabitants of this district eat freely, are now abundant; the middle classes, however, to whom such things are unclean and an abomination, seem to feel the pressure unabated. I submit a copy of the report of the special relief officer, Mr. O'Donnell, which is both interesting in itself and as exhibiting the impressions of a fresh observer: there is, of course, some distress among the poorer members of the higher classes, as Mr. O'Donnell observes, but I do not think there is sufficient cause to warrant any general system of loans; sufficient aid can be given in individual cases by the charitable committee if on enquiry they appear to require relief. The Khamars of Itanda who waited on Mr. O'Donnell, met me at that village with a similar tale of misery some two months ago; and on my remarking on their excellent physical condition, said I should have seen them a month previously to judge how they had fallen off! It is satisfactory to learn that, though nothing has been done to relieve them, they are still alive and hearty: on the whole it is, I think, reassuring to find that an officer, whose special mission it is to search out distress has found so little actual privation. Full instructions for the conduct of the weekly food distributions, copy of which is submitted, were issued to the relief agents some days ago: two grain-robberies occurred during the fortnight; rice can be procured in all the principal marts at the prices given in Appendix I.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

Two new relief works, the metalling of the Bulpore to Bangchatra road, and a road from Mahamed Bozai to Malarpore, Nos. 22 and 23, have been opened during the fortnight to give employment to laborers withdrawn from other works approaching completion; cash payments have been perforce continued during the fortnight, owing to the non-execution of my indent for Government grain, and the consequent deficiency of supply: the number of laborers on district works of all kinds is given in Appendix form C.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

Exportation continues, 5,514 maunds of rice having been exported against 8,672½ maunds of the preceding fortnight; there has been no importation of Government grain during the week although an indent for 2,000 maunds was despatched on 15th instant, and the entire stock in hand has been expended in allotments to charitable centres, and to zemindars under concession G. Transport will now be a matter of extreme difficulty owing to the flooding of the rivers, and the country generally, which, except there where are good roads, has become almost impassable for the few carts the district can turn out, and the general employment of the draught cattle in ploughing. When I get grain for the laborers on the relief roads, I purpose organising some of them into a transport service, which will serve the double purpose of carriage, and of relieving the pressure on the works and engineering staff. The rice shewn as in store in last report is now partly in process of transport to different centres and police stations to which it was allotted; partly actually stored at those destinations; partly actually consumed by paupers and chowkeydars, and partly awaiting removal by the zemindars to whom it has been allotted under concession G. There is not nearly enough in stock to meet the last mentioned allotments, and, if my order for this week* (5,000 maunds), is not quickly executed, I shall be forced to purchase rice locally for several of the relief centres, whose supplies are now running short.

* Despatched on 27th instant to the
Bengal Secretariat direct.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

This heading is blank, no supplies having been received during the fortnight.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

Are shewn in Appendix tables II and III.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

Vide appendix return IV and V.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Up to date Rs. 81,615 have been drawn from the treasury on certificates granted under Act XXVI of 1871; Rs. 79,635 have been placed to credit of the executive engineer for relief works; Rs. 7,000, have been advanced to Messrs Farquharson and Campbell of Ilambazar; Rs. 2,504-2 to Mr. Jones of Gonotia; Rs. 750 to Baboo Kishoree Mohan Roy of Nagari; and Rs. 105 to the Mundals of Kulliana, for the construction of roads chargeable to relief. Rs. 1,200 have been disbursed for the Rajah's tank, which is now nearly completed, Rs. 4979-8 placed to credit of the charitable fund on account of the Government subscription, and Rs. 591-8-7 drawn in advance to meet charitable expenditure.

From—C. J. O'DONNELL, Esq., Special Relief Officer, Beerbhoom,
To—The Magistrate of Beerbhoom.

I HAVE the honor to submit a report on the result of my tour through the parts of the district which may be considered the most important from a scarcity point of view. I have visited all the relief agencies from Ilambazar to Gonotia, and from Bungechatra to Batikar. This tract includes that part of the district which has been visited by the Burdwan fever, and also where the failure of the rice crop was most marked. The actual condition of the people naturally engaged my first attention. With this object, I seized every opportunity to make enquiries on which I could form an opinion. My ordinary procedure was this: when passing through a village, the people, who seemed to be wonderfully well-advised of the movements of the relief sahib, came to me with a petition. I then at once went to the house of the first signer of it, then to that of the fifth or tenth, then back to the second or fourth, and so on. There never seemed to be any preparations to receive me in the house, as I used to find the women working or cooking, and saw other signs of my being unexpected. The conclusion generally at which I arrived was that there was considerable distress; that there are not stores of rice in the houses of the peasantry, even of the higher castes; and that there is ample room for charity and assistance in the form of loans. As to stores of rice, I examined altogether, in different houses, a couple of thousand large earthen kolebis in which rice is ordinarily stored, and did not find a grain anywhere. Another point that struck me, was the alacrity with which even Brahmans showed me through their houses, some of which were packed, regularly "up-stairs and down-stairs and in my lady's chamber," for I usually saw all the female members of the family. I took this, I think fairly, as a proof that they really were willing to yield some of their caste-prejudices to the present pressure. There was a great absence of ornaments and brass-vessels, which I found much more abundant in the houses of some of the laboring classes than in those of the humble numbers of the high castes. To be sure, I met with some most ridiculous instances of exaggeration, as at Etanda, where a body of as sturdy Kamars as we could see assured me they were fast dying. At Ramnagar a Brahmin came up to me with a similar assurance that he was not long for this world, if the State did not feed him: I went straight for his house, and was nearly regretting my hasty curiosity by being almost run over by half-a-dozen of his cows, which were at the instant coming out, perhaps driven out of his enclosure. However,

these occasional cases of folly, or worse, did not prevent me from being convinced that the scarcity falls heavily on two classes, viz., the lowest of the low castes, Harijs, Domes, and Moomchies, and on the poorer of the high castes. This pressure is to be met, in the former case, by charitable relief and relief works; in the latter by advances of grain, which I believe in nine instances out of ten would be recoverable.

As to the relief now being given, I can say that, so far as road-work goes, judging from the appearance of the laborers, men, women, and children seem sufficiently nourished on all the roads where I have come across them. The relief-houses for charitable distribution are in most cases working well, at least as far as the choosing of deserving objects goes. I was pleased to find that at the outlying villages of Etanda, Ramnagar, Ekhoodhara, and others, the fever-sick and real poor were in receipt of relief. I was present at the selecting of deserving relief-recipients at Ilambazar, Gonotia, Labpore, and Bungohatra, and thought the selections made by the agents in charge were judicious. The great fault is crowding and crushing at the time of distribution. I have, therefore, in every agency pointed out to the agent how the crowd could be best dealt with, by means of bamboo barriers, behind which he could sit and relieve the paupers in small batches. The system would here be much improved if the tickets were made of substantial paper, if possible card-board. The present slips of Bengal paper rarely last a week without being torn or soiled so as to render them illegible. I have to mention the relief agent of Bungohatra as having his rice most carefully stored, and his books and papers in the best order.

Instructions to Relief Agent, Kusba.

- (1.) THE name, father's name, and residence of each pauper is to be entered in the register with serial number, and a ticket with corresponding name, number, and residence given to the pauper.
- (2.) A strong bamboo enclosure is to be made with one gate for entrance, and another for egress.
- (3.) On distribution day all the ticket-holders are to be served before the new-comers, the women and children being served first, the men afterwards: after all the ticket-holders are served, male and female, the new comers are to be attended to in the same order,—first the women and children, then the men.
- (4.) Six ticket-holders only are to be admitted to the enclosure at one time, being admitted as they come without reference to their serial numbers in the register. As each ticket-holder receives the allowance, a mark is to be put after the corresponding name and number in the register, and the ticket returned to the pauper, who will pass out by the exit gate at once. When the first six have been disposed of, a second batch of six is to be admitted, and so on. All the ticket-holders having been disposed of, the new-comers will be disposed of in the same way.
- (5.) The police are directed to employ the chowkeedars receiving weekly allowance from them in keeping order, and rendering any other assistance required by the relief agent.
- (6.) Each adult is to receive four seers, and each child two seers per week.

C.
Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children, employed on Public Works in the District of Beerbhoom during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 20th June 1874.

Serial No. of Work.	NAME OF WORK.	Length of road, &c.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.			How long work is likely to give employment.	REMARKS.			
			Total.			Total.			Total.							
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.					
1	Sooty to Cynthia	...	11	409	6	413	89	89	37	1 month.	All doing full work and receiving full wages, except some two day-labours on the last day, who were paid at the rate of 1 anna for each adult and 1 anna for each child. The wicket-people are of various ages, and some of them are under this term, but not generally on public work; payment has been made the indent for Government rice and having been complied with.		
2	Sooty to Nagore	...	14	177	25	230	13	...	...	...	13	19	1 1/2 ditto.
3	Sooty to River Adjal	...	21	231	5	256	16	...	...	...	16	17	ditto.
4	Sooty to Ahmedpore	...	18	98	36	154	7	2	...	...	9	...	ditto.	
5	Ahmedpore to Lohbatta	...	8	2,765	509	3,394	198	36	...	...	234	190	2 1/2 months.	
6	Mouppet road	...	8	251	...	251	17	...	...	...	17	30	ditto.
7	Dargal tank	...	...	625	442	975	37	31	...	...	68	39	ditto.
8	Barua to Funchiboppi	...	4	3,919	124	4,041	279	8	...	...	287	200	1 week.	
9	Bolapore to Baccobore	...	15	4,380	4,321	8,706	312	506	...	...	630	155	ditto.	
10	Billarpore to Mourmor	...	8	13,718	8,177	16,896	979	259	...	...	1,238	108	ditto.	
11	Kanna to Andl	...	13	24,136	2,863	26,741	1,754	185	...	...	1,939	...	1 1/2 months.	
12	Bolapore to Bungalohita	...	10	10,656	7,166	17,822	754	607	112	1,565	751	462	130		ditto.	
13	Labore to Kallera	...	10	13,764	...	13,764	683	683	812	...		ditto.	
14	Bolapore to Kanna	...	7	2,635	2,735	5,371	195	159	6	357	740	442	...		1 week.	
15	Cynthia to Andl	...	9	7,257	1,153	8,390	516	85	586	90	8		...	ditto.
16	Forandpore to River Adjal	...	29	15,033	9,915	24,948	1,109	708	1,817	641	297		...	ditto.
17	Malling road Bolapore to Sooreel	...	5	2,318	811	3,129	105	57	19	241	139	77	52		...	1 month.
18	Dubairpore to Hambar	...	8	27,964	11,574	39,538	1,451	945	459	2,732	1,395	942	377		584	1 month.
19	Gandola to Kinnar	...	4	2,597	1,271	3,868	103	118	81	306	305	212	153		...	1 ditto.
20	Bah's tank	456	519	975	35	37	72	41	71		...	1 1/2 weeks.
Total number employed			115,695	66,471	12,139	194,305	8,869	3,310	588	13,146	5,883	764	9,322			

Rate of wages paid for full work—
To each man ... 10
" woman ... 0 3
" child ... 0 3
Total amount disbursed ... wages during the fortnight, Rs. 18,975-11-2.

Rate of wages paid for full work—
To each man ... 3 p.
" woman ... 2 p.
" child ... 1 p.
Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 18,075-11-2.

APPENDIX RETURN II.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Beerbhoom, for the fortnight ending 27th June 1874.

- 1.—Name of circle, Beerbhoom.
 - 2.—Date for which figures are given, from 18th to 27th instant.
 - 3.—Total allotment of Government grain, 1,000 maunds per week.
 - 4.—Total quantity of grain stored exclusive of grain transferred to other districts, none during the fortnight.
- Total quantity of grain consumed up to date.*
- 5.—By sale to the public or to laborers, none.
 - 6.—By gratuitous distribution in any shape, 1,550 maunds disposed of to charitable committee.
 - 7.—By advances to ryots, none.
 - 8.—By allotments to zemindars, 2,770 maunds.
 - 9.—By payments in kind to laborers, none.
 - 10.—Total, 4,320 maunds.
 - 11.—Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight, 10,000 maunds.
 - 12.—Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight, 10,000 maunds in charity, advances to proprietors under concession G, subsistence allowances of chowkedars under special orders of Government, and payment of laborers on relief works.

APPENDIX TABLE III.

Statement showing the number of applications under the Land Improvement Act XXVI of 1871 up to 27th June 1874.

				Amount.
				Rs.
Number of applications registered...	...	683	...	2,82,823
Ditto ditto disposed of	...	483	...	2,82,823
Ditto ditto granted	...	232	...	72,830
Ditto ditto refused	...	451	...	2,09,993
Ditto ditto pending	...	...	...	...
Ditto of certificates drawn	...	181	...	61,615

APPENDIX, STATEMENT IV.

Statement showing the progress of charitable relief in the District of Beerbhoom, for the fortnight ending 27th June 1874.

Number of committees and sub-committees as yet appointed	...	10
Number of special relief sub-divisions opened and officered	...	20
Number of regular relief circles opened and manned by special officers	...	12
Number of relief circles opened and manned by planters, zemindars, and other residents	...	11
Number of work-houses, or centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief	...	21
Number of men, women and children (with total) in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organization daily	...	18,014

Remarks.—Of the total number of recipients of charitable relief 8,926 are spinners and weavers, and 1,000 are employed in light labor on village-tanks and roads, leaving 13,088 in receipt of purely gratuitous relief.

APPENDIX STATEMENT V.

Statement showing the number of persons relieved up to 20th June 1874, submitted with reference to Government No. 3216—S.R., of the 19th May 1874, para 5.

	No.	Rs.	A.	P.
B.—Total number of meals given up to 20th June, i.e., persons fed for one day	...	401,302		
Total number of persons receiving gratuitous relief in rice at present on the 20th June	...	12,929		
Total disbursement up to 27th June, including cost of out-door laborers	...			
By cash for rice	...	13,957	11	84
By Government rice	...	2,675	0	0
Miscellaneous	...	278	0	104
		16,908	12	7

C.—Total number of weavers and spinners supplied with thread and cotton and advances on the 20th June, and laborers employed on light out-door work	4,926		
Total disbursement to 27th June, weavers and spinners only	15,429	3	9
D.—Total number of families under heading D on the 20th June	12		
Total disbursement up to 27th June		34	15 6
Total number of persons in receipt of relief on the 20th June	17,855		
Total disbursement up to 27th June under all heads	32,372	15	10

Vide Appendix return V of the fortnight ending 30th May. Of the laborers under heading C, 3,926 are spinners and weavers, and 1,000 out-door laborers engaged on village tanks and roads.

R. D. HINE,
Offg. Collector.

No. 576, dated Bankoora Collectorate, the 29th June 1874.
From—W. R. LARMINE, Esq., Offg. Collector of Bankoora,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit my report for the fortnight ending 29th June 1874.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. Prices have remained nearly stationary. The prevailing rates are given below. Rice is to be had in sufficient quantities in the chief bazars, but some difficulty is experienced in procuring it in outlying places. This is probably due to the fact that those who have grain are now either advancing it to their ryots, or supporting their laborers therewith.

	Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Wheat.		Barley.		Gram.	
	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.
Bankoora	10	10	{ 12 8 coarse 14 6 }		12	12	21	0	13	4
Bishenpore	11	0	13	8	12	8	24	0	13	8
Chatna	12	8	13	0	13	8	17	8	13	8
Ondah	11	0	13	0	13	0	22	0	14	0
Gungajulghatty	11	0	12	0	13	0	17	0	14	0
Burjorah	11	8	12	8	15	0	.....		13	8

3. There has been heavy rain throughout the district during the last ten days, and even the small tract to which I referred in my last report has fared as well as the rest. Agricultural operations are progressing very favorably; sowings are nearly completed, and the rice seedlings are being planted out in all directions; sowings of other crops, such as Indian-corn, shakartil, cotton, and arhar have commenced, and the Sonthals are sowing their favorite kudu.

4. The giving of grain-advances is the great question just now, but as I am furnishing a special report on the subject, it is unnecessary for me to discuss the matter here. Figures are given below under the proper head.

5. Distress has increased, and is increasing, more especially amongst the middle classes, but relief is within reach of all, and our difficulties lie not so much in giving as in refusing to give.

6. No serious grain-thefts or robberies have been reported; in fact, crime is rather less than usual at this time of the year.

7. No cases of starvation have come to light.

RELIEF WORKS.

8. The accompanying table shows an increase of 1,000 in the number employed on roads since the date of my last report. This is partly due to the gradual completion of tanks by private parties. Our rates are too low to admit of the solution that coolies are unnecessarily attracted to road-work.

TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

9. There is nothing particular to note under this head.

STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

10. The accompanying statement gives details. I may say that our stock is exhausted; the requirements for giving advances have been so great, that none was available for payment to laborers. I trust the supply will in future be more nearly equal to the demand.

As I have already reported, there is great difficulty in procuring carts at this time of the year, and the Joint-Magistrate of Raneebunge, who has done all in his power to help me, reports that the supply of cartage is not more easy in that sub-division. The Collector of Balasore has advised me of the prospective despatch of a consignment of rice, but has not stated the quantity thereof. In this matter of importing grain, a telegraph-station here would be of great advantage; I have already reported to you the facility with which one could be opened.

ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

11. Up to the 26th instant, 319 applications for advances were made; only 44 remained undisposed of. The total amount sanctioned was Rs. 18,756. I have only been able to supply hitherto 25 per cent. of the grain sanctioned to each of the applicants, and the last few days I have been obliged to allow a small sum, 20 per cent., of the total allowed in these cases in cash, as, in the present state of cultivation, if ryots do not get assistance now it will be useless to offer it afterwards.

CHARITABLE RELIEF.

12. The accompanying statement shows a very considerable increase in the number receiving relief. The number under Class B ought to be much less, and that under Class C proportionately greater, but the increase in the number of the middle classes requiring relief is so great, that it is impossible at once to supply light work to those who cannot work at roads, tanks, &c.

13. The number getting relief under Class D is also increased, and it is exceedingly difficult for me to keep the number down. A very stringent certificate from some member of the district committee is required before a family is admitted; but still I am of opinion that all do not deserve the indulgence shown them. If, however, persons who have received certificates from members are subsequently refused, even by my orders, the members granting the certificates are offended, and they are the persons on whom I have chiefly to depend for information.

14. In short, in dealing with large numbers of applicants, a strength of character is required which can hardly be expected from native subordinates, and, being single-handed here, it is impossible for me to leave head-quarters. It is doubtless satisfactory to know that all distress is likely to be relieved, but I confess to dislike seeing able-bodied men receiving relief and doing nothing in return.

15. Previous to the issue of the liberal instructions by the Central Relief Committee, willingness to work on the part of an able-bodied applicant was a *sine qua non* to the getting of relief, but now everyone claims to be by social position exempted from even twisting a little hemp. The really respectable who are in want decline to take gratuitous relief, and ask for work, while the drones of the hive, who at all times subsist on the labors of others, take their stand upon their respectability, and decline to move a finger to help themselves.

16. The accompanying statement gives detailed information as to the nature and extent of relief given:—

Statement of Charitable Relief.

- (1.) One central committee.
- (2.) Twenty-nine sub-committees.
- (3.) Thirty-three „
- (4.) None.
- (5.) Thirty-three „

Statement showing average daily number relieved during the fortnight.

		CLASS B.	
		Average.	Average.
Mohesbra—			
Mejia ...	672	Konamari ...	415
Saltora ...	975	Godadihi ...	316
Kustholia ...	585	Ondah ...	1,500
Pahra ...	626	Taldangra ...	271
Tiluri ...	420	Koorpa ...	322
Bakulia ...	681	Harmesbra ...	224
Gogra ...	535	Amdangra ...	143
Dhaleani ...	380	Makra ...	646
	4,874	Bishenpore ...	1,834
Bankoora ...	1,808	Joyppore ...	470
Rajgram ...	674	Telishair ...	287
Chatua ...	394	Chocamocana ...	307
Arrara ...	532	Meliara ...	47
Tegh-rea ...	621	Susnia ...	
Gungajulghatty ...	240	Rameagar ...	} Just opened.
Burjora ...	662	Ladua ...	
Dhaleoni ...	1,083	Shaharjora ...	
		Total ...	17,670

CLASS C.—LIGHT WORK.

Tank work	...	...	...	...	918
Husking	...	...	...	...	731
Weaving	...	...	...	...	2,473
Spinning	...	...	...	...	437
Shell-lao	...	...	...	...	64
Shankari	...	...	...	...	60
Total	...	...	...	...	4,683

CLASS D.—RESPECTABLE MEN IN DISTRESS OBTAINING RELIEF.

Men	...	...	...	...	623
Women	...	...	...	...	1,049
Children	...	...	...	...	610
Total	...	...	...	...	2,282

Financial Results of the Charitable Relief Fund.

	Heading B.			Heading C.			Heading D.			Total.	
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.
Amount expended up to the end of previous fortnight ...	9,108	4	4	11,401	7	0	150	20,659	11	4	
Ditto this fortnight ...	2,327	0	0	6,275	10	0	369	8,971	10	0	
Total ...	11,435	4	4	17,677	1	0	519	29,631	5	6	

Account of Government Grain for the fortnight ending 29th June 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED.				
			By distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	Total.	Estimated grain consumed on the receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain consumed on the receipts of the ensuing fortnight.
		M. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Bankura ...	From 14th to 27th June 1874.	Balance in hand ... 181 21 10 Received ... 1,379 25 5 Total ... 1,560 46 5	485 24 10	825 20 0	1,310 14 10	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
Gangajaghati ...	Ditto	Balance in hand ... 230 13 5 Received ... 230 13 5 Total ... 460 27 0	675 26 4	...	675 26 0	...	...
Majma ...	Ditto	Balance in hand ... 118 9 18 Received ... 235 30 13 Total ... 353 49 31	441 20 0	...	441 20 0	...	...
Malabar ...	Ditto	Balance in hand ... 142 26 5 Received ... 1,675 39 9 Total ... 1,817 66 14	575 15 15	575 15 15	1,440 20 15	...	...
Total ...		Balance in hand ... 413 27 11 Received ... 3,499 9 5 Total ... 3,912 36 6	1,947 51 61	1,740 20 15	3,687 71 76	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0

BANKOORA DISTRICT.

Statement of Labor.

No.	NAME OF WORK.	DESCRIPTION OF LABOR.			Total
		Men.	Women.	Children.	
1	Bankoora and Sonamookhy road	65	38		103
2	Ditto to Koghoonathpore	49	32		81
3	Bishenpore to Namchura (Jeypore)	18	12		30
4	Kollapore to Joyrampore	15	7		22
5	Raneegunge and Midnapore road (Provincial)	210	117		427
6	Ondah and Taldangra road	71	59	15	135
7	Gungajghatty to Saktora	276	255	45	576
8	Moraloo and Mijia road	312	209	57	577
9	Municipal work in Bishenpore	35	22		57
10	Digging tank at Jeypore	75	80	3	158
11	Dolepore and Mohiana roads	280	99	15	394
12	Mejin and Malliarah	155	130	15	300
13	Dullavpore ditto	260	155	20	435
14	Burjorah ditto	205	287	23	515
15	Bankoora to Taldangra	370	210	25	605
16	Ditto Judpore	250	180	20	450
	Total				4,866

BANKOORA COLLECTORATE,

The 29th June 1874.

W. R. LARMINIE,

Offg. Collector

No. 587—F.R., dated Burdwan, the 29th June 1874.

From—E. H. WHINFIELD, Esq., Offg. Collector of Burdwan,

To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit the fortnightly narrative due to-day. As I gather from your remarks on my last narrative that you disapprove of the practice which I have hitherto followed of giving a separate summary of each of the six sub-divisional reports regarding the state of the country, I shall discontinue it, and in future give one general summary of all reports and information received regarding the whole district.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The supply of rice continues to be much the same as previously reported. Prices are slightly higher. The prices of common rice in the several sub-divisions are as follows:—

	S.	Ch.
Burdwan	13	2 a rupee
Raneegunge	11	12 "
Bood-bood	12	11 "
Cutwa	11	6 "
Culna	12	0 "
Jehanabad	12	8 "

The Cutwa Deputy Collector says that, in searching for storage for the grain to be sent to him, he found most of the golahs empty. The rainfall has been heavy almost everywhere. The number of inches recorded in each sub-division is as follows:—

	inches.
Burdwan	11.16
Raneegunge	8.15 "
Bood-bood	8.25 "
Cutwa	7.11 "
Culna	3.15 "
Jehanabad	1.35 "

The sowings are everywhere reported to be progressing favorably, and seed-grain is reported to be abundant everywhere but in Bood-bood. Some seed-grain has been sent there for distribution. Some seed-grain was sent to Cutwa for distribution, but the Deputy Collector says it is not wanted. Distress is said to be increasing in Cutwa and Bood-bood, and relief measures have been extended to meet it. No deaths from starvation have come to light. 51 emigrants were registered at Bood-bood; and a case of theft there is reported in which the accused pleaded hunger.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

3. These are shown as usual in Statement I. With reference to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's telegram of the 27th instant (copy whereof has been sent you under separate cover), I beg to report that the laborers on the roads in Cutwa under the immediate superintendence of the Deputy Magistrate of that sub-division have been paid in grain for some time, so far as the rice held out, but elsewhere in cash. The reasons why payments

in grain were not introduced everywhere immediately upon receipt of Government letter No. 3255—S.R., dated 20th ultimo, are as follows:—

With the exception of the Cutwa roads and one in Raneejunge, all the roads in charge of the Executive Engineer and other officers are being made or repaired by contractors, under formal contracts executed at various times antecedent to 20th May last.* At the time these contracts were executed, the total estimated cost of each work was (according to the usual practice) at once paid to credit of the Executive Engineer or other officer in charge, and, therefore, in order to introduce payments in grain it would have been necessary, in the first place, to break all these contracts (either paying compensation to the contractors or abiding the not doubtful result of suits by them in the civil court), to recover such advances made to them as had not been worked out, and to organise a complete establishment of ticea overseers and sircars on each road to measure up the work and issue cheques or tokens to the laborers for grain, and another establishment of storekeepers and mohurrirs on each road to keep the grain and the accounts, and serve it out to the laborers in exchange for the cheques or tokens given them by the overseers. In the second place, it was to be considered that on that date (20th May) the season for earth-work was very far advanced and would be still further advanced by the time the new system could be organized, establishments appointed, grain imported, and stores of grain formed on all the roads in hand. In the third place, the Government letter No. 3255—S.R., of 20th May (which was the first intimation of its being intended to send grain here), said that 2,000 maunds of grain would be sent to Burdwan for payment of laborers, &c., but that more might be sent for advances (not for payment of laborers) if required. Then, again, a very considerable number of the works in course of execution are paid for from chowkedayi union and town committee funds, to which it is presumed the orders of 20th May do not apply. Another set of works are the ordinary annual embankment repairs and the Kana Nuddee works, which, though shown in the narratives of this district, are in no way under my control. In view of the above considerations, and the great pecuniary loss which (it seemed to me) a sudden change at this advanced season of the year to the system of grain-payments would certainly entail on Government, I thought that I was consulting the interests of Government and at the same time not transgressing the spirit of the Government orders, by refraining from taking the very strong measure of cancelling existing contracts. As, however, I now find that I was mistaken, I can only say that I regret the misapprehension, and I have ordered all contracts be set aside and payments of grain at once introduced on all works with the exception of the chowkidayi union, town committee, and embankment department works, to which I suppose the Government orders do not apply. If I am wrong in making this exception I solicit correction. As the season is now so far advanced, and so little work remains to be done, I am not without hopes that the contractors may now be induced to give up their claims to execute the small portions of work remaining to be executed under their contracts without demanding compensation for the breach of their contracts. A statement of the establishment of overseers, sircars, and storekeepers necessary to be entertained to carry out the system of payments in grain is in course of preparation, and will be submitted for sanction immediately.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

4. The imports by rail for the fortnight ending 20th June were 30,497 maunds, and the exports 13,998 maunds.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

The Statement II required by Government letter No. 3369—S.R., dated 26th ultimo, gives the particulars of this. At the commencement of the fortnight, 4,000 maunds in all had been received, whereof 2,000 maunds were then stored at Khanoo Junction, 1,200 maunds had been sent to Cutwa, and the remaining 800 maunds had been distributed to various places in the sudder sub-division. During the fortnight under report, 13,736 maunds in all have been received from Calcutta, whereof 4,096 maunds have been stored at Bood-bod, 2,000 maunds at Gooshkara, and 7,640 maunds at Burdwan. The consumption up to date amounts to 9,366½ maunds; it has been used mostly for advances and to feed the paupers at the food-dépôts.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PERSONS.

6. These are shown in Statements III & IV. The recent concession, allowing advances of grain to be made on the joint security of not less than six persons, has had the effect of making the people take these advances much more freely. In some, but not many, cases, previous to the receipt of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's telegram of 27th instant, I availed myself of the permission granted in Government letter No. 3369—S.R., dated 26th ultimo, to make advances of cash for the purchase of seed-grain. The number of applicants for advances of grain is very large. Every day I have applications from 200, 300, and even more people; the exact number cannot be given as many applicants join in one application. I examine these people, and after striking out the names of those who are evidently well-to-do, have local enquiries made by the sub-deputies and relief officers into the condition of the rest. In a few cases, so few that they might be almost counted on the fingers, I

* N.B.—It is only the sudder sub-division, and a few Bood-bod people who apply at Burdwan.

have found amongst these applicants persons who appeared to be in positive distress; but such cases are not frequent, even among the showkeedars, who as a class are certainly badly off. The majority present no appearances of distress; their bodies are well oiled, and appear generally to be well nourished. Moreover, in several, I may say in numerous cases this fortnight, when the investigating officer has gone to make local enquiry, the applicants have refused to take the advance or to give security, in some cases giving the reason that they are not distressed to such an extent that they need to eat Burmah rice. The question naturally suggests itself, why should the people apply for advances in such numbers if they do not really need them? There are several reasons, I think, for this: in the first place, the terms on which we are advancing rice (*i.e.* without interest) are favorable to an extent hitherto unheard of. The mahajuns' usual terms for advances of grain (*barhee*) are, I believe, 25 per cent., and this year I have heard of as much as 50 per cent. being asked. To get an advance, therefore, without interest, is a *bargain* which tempts people, though they do not really want it. Secondly, there is a firm belief amongst the poorer ryots that Government will not recover these advances, and that it could not do so, in many cases, even if it wished. When a ryot is well-to-do, and has lakhiraj land and garden, &c., he is very chary about signing one of these bonds, because he knows that if anybody had to pay, it would be he; but the mass of applicants have nothing but *jama* lands held on tenancy-at-will, or, at most, under a right of occupancy, and they feel pretty safe in signing anything. Of course we inform and impress on them all that they will have to pay, but they think they know better. And, indeed, I myself think there will be great difficulty in recovering many of these advances, except in the few cases, where the talookdar has stood security. Thirdly, there is a set of *dolals* who go about inciting people to apply for advances, in order to get the job of writing the petition for a few annas. I annex a form of bond which I have had printed for use in these cases.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

7. The particulars of this are shown in Statements V, VI, and VII, the last being the special statement of relief to respectable persons required by Government letter No. 3216—S.R., dated 19th ultimo. It will seem that there has been a very considerable increase in the attendance; this is in consequence of the opening of several new depôts, and of increased attendance at some of the old ones. The numbers have been swelled, partly on account of clothes having been distributed at some of the depôts. Wherever this is done, it is found to have the effect of causing a rush to the depôt. At Bhedia, in particular, the sub-committee appear to have become quite demoralised, so much so as to admit all comers without restriction. Dr. Gupta, one of the inspecting medical officers, reported on Friday that he had found the attendance swollen all at once to about 1,800, and that the whole was a scene of confusion and want of arrangement. I could not understand the reason of this at first, as when I was there about the 19th instant, the attendance was only about 500 (at which figure, or thereabouts, it has been for a long time) and the arrangements seemed fair and orderly. But at last, I found that the local relief inspector had reported the cause. It seems that a week or two back the "*Friend of India*" invited people to go up to Bhedia and see the state of things there, and apparently some gentleman from Calcutta, or elsewhere, acting on this invitation proceeded to Bhedia, and he walked about the place saying to the sub-committee (no doubt with the best intentions) "give!" "give!" "give!" This, the inspector reports, was the tenor of his conversation, and the result is the state of confusion now reported by Dr. Gupta to exist there. I have taken measures to get the place in hand again. During the fortnight under report the central committee sent us a cheque for Rs. 5,000, to be applied to the special purpose of purchasing clothes for distribution to the poor. Accordingly, I have purchased that amount of the thans of cloth made by the weavers, who have received advances from this district committee, and am having the clothes distributed to the poor at the depôts. The proceeds of this cloth (Rs. 5,000), being a legitimate portion of the income of this committee, have been credited to the relief fund as such and afterwards disbursed and paid into the treasury to the credit of Government in part payment of the value of the Government grain supplied to the district committee for use in its depôts. The rate for cargo rice having been fixed at 14 seers per rupee, the district committee has consequently now paid for 1,750 maunds of Government grain. With reference to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's telegram of the 27th instant, I have, pending further orders, stopped all further relief in cash, *viz.* advances to weavers for the purpose of weaving cloth, advances to bharis to import seed-grain, purchase of seed-grain for gratuitous distribution or loan, permanent advances to relief officers for relief of urgent cases, expenditure on dâl, vegetables, and salt, used along with rice in the depôts, and expenditure on milk, &c., for fever patients. Cash expenditure for payment of relief establishments and contingencies, and for expenses of transport and storage of grain cannot, of course, be avoided.

I.

Statement showing progress of works in the Burdwan District for the fortnight ending 27th June 1874.

NAME OF ROAD.	Average daily number of labourers.	Rate of wages.	Price of rice.	REMARKS.
		Rs. A. P.		
Culina road	11	0 2 0	Rs. 3-4 per maund	
Budhpore	280	0 2 0	3	
Old Bousree	250	0 2 0	3	
Runtwan to Jehanabad	460	0 2 0	3	
Kanso Junction to Bahadurgunge	371	0 2 0	144 seers per rupee	
Road-head to Sonamukhy	32	0 3 0	12	
Udai to Wookrah	222	0 2 0	Rs. 3-6 per maund	
Sitarampore to Samdi	224	0 2 0	3-6	
Sowala to Silla	48	0 2 0	12 seers per rupee	
Deogapore to Koolica	331	0 2 0	13	
Rajbundi to Gopalpore	138	0 2 0	13	
Cutra to Surore	516	0 2 0	17	
Rudra to Koodah	1,120	0 2 0	17	
Munglepo to Sreekund	1,334	0 2 0	17	
Dumugur to Cutta	143	0 2 0	13	
Rbandahore to Indea	284	0 2 0	10	
Runtwan to Bankora	150	0 2 0	15	
Manoor to Shambazar	1,184	0 2 0	15	
<i>In charge of Road-head sub-divisional officer.</i>				
13 Tanks in Sonamukhy and Pattoshire.	425		13 seers	These works are executed from Chowkudari union funds.
Goorkra to Anagram	1,107	per 1,000 cubic feet.	17	These works are being executed under contract. The same remarks apply as those made above with reference to the Executive Engineer's roads.
Gulsee to Russickpore	460		12	" pukka "
<i>In charge of Culina sub-divisional officer.</i>				
Drain in Culina town			12	" per rupee
Village roads in Nowgura and Manikpore.	57	0 2 0	11	"
<i>In charge of Raneeunge sub-divisional officer.</i>				
Munglepo road	50		Rs. 3-4 per maund	No Government grain yet available in Raneeunge.
Excavation of Hatibund tank	157	per 100 cubic feet.	R. 2-6	This work is executed from the Raneeunge town committee's fund.
<i>In charge of Jehanabad sub-divisional officer.</i>				
6 roads and one tank in Jehanabad union.	55	per 100 cubic feet.	13 seers.	These works are paid for from Chowkudari union funds, not from relief fund.
3 roads in Ball union	90	per 100 cubic feet.	13	"
18 " and one tank in Shambazar	110	per 100 cubic feet.	13	"
4 " in Kotulpore	90	per 100 cubic feet.	154	"
1 Relief-Work Dehkhunda to Santipore.	10			No Government grain available in Jehanabad.
<i>In charge of Cutwa sub-divisional officer.</i>				
Cutwa to Rinalpore old Bousree	51		Rs. 3-10 per maund	
Shambazar road	1		3-10	
Kachowfard "	310		3-10	
Pahar to Bhawring	88		3-10	
Lalithpore to Silonore	7		3-10	
Bhynaur road	90		3-10	
Indialai "	123		3-10	
Selata "	190		3-10	
Collection of glooming	325		3-10	
<i>In charge of Equitable Coal Company.</i>				
Deobrapore road				This road is supposed to be completed. The repairs were entrusted to the Manager, Equitable Coal Company in February last.
<i>In charge of Executive Engineer Northern Division and Embankment Division.</i>				
Kanso Nuddy works	165		13 seers	These works are in no way under the control of this office.
Irrigation works	347		13	"
Emborey sub-division	74			
Embankment repairs	599		144	"
Total*	11,765			

* The decrease in the number of labourers is owing to the completion of works and to the agricultural employment now offering.

BURDWAN,
The 29th June 1874.

E. H. WHINFIELD,
Chairman, District Relief Committee.

II.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Govern-ment grain.	Total quantity of grain stored.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.						REMARKS.
				By gratuitous dis-tribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.	Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.	
20th May to 20th June 1874.	Burdwan	Mds. Srs. Ch. 28,000 0 0	Mds. Srs. Ch. 7,450 0 0	Mds. Srs. Ch. 1,516 26 0	Mds. Srs. Ch. 1,286 0 0	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch. 2,802 26 0	Mds. Srs. Ch. 12,000 0 0	Mds. Srs. Ch. 10,000 0 0	Including 628 mounds stored at Mongla and 500 mounds stored at Kirtanagore.
	Bood-kool	.....	6,000 0 0	914 0 0	3,850 6 8	.....	4,764 6 8	10,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	
	Khamo	50,000 0 0	2,800 0 0	1,206 0 0	.....	.....	1,206 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,600 0 0	
	Attocknakh	.....	2,000 0 0	90 0 0	.....	.....	90 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	Including 400 mounds stored at Bagmasure.
	Culwa	60,000 0 0	2,300 0 0	1,065 36 0	534 11 8	746 16 0	2,385 23 8	20,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	
Barasgange		10,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		1,42,000 0 0	20,725 0 0	5,022 22 0	5,770 19 0	746 16 0	12,164 16 0	52,000 0 0	33,000 0 0	

BURDWAN COLLECTORATE,

The 29th June 1874.

E. H. WHINFIELD,

Offg. Collector.

III.

Statement showing the progress made in disposing of applications for advances under Act XXVI of 1871 during the fortnight ending 29th June 1874.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	APPLICATIONS RECEIVED.			APPLICATIONS REJECTED.			APPLICATIONS GRANTED.			ADVANCES DURING THE FORTNIGHT.			REMARKS.							
	Up to the fortnight, 18th June.		Total.	Up to the fortnight, 18th June.		Total.	Up to the fortnight, 18th June.		Total.	Up to the fortnight, 18th June.		Total.								
	Number.	Amount.		Number.	Amount.		Number.	Amount.		Number.	Amount.									
Burdwan	225	1,46,039	...	225	1,46,329	132	88,467	84	56,355	9	21,517	59	55,595	1	600	61	56,793	Shift to the amount of Rs. 69,359 have been added and the balance transferred to the office up to the 27th June 1874.		
Ranagunge	183	42,654	...	163	42,664	80	18,861	53	10,954	1	900	53	10,854	50	12,939	45	9,155		50	9,904
Boodhoo	219	88,409	...	219	88,039	146	84,914	68	17,871	...	...	15	10,134	45	15,065	5	1,250		59	15,546
Cuttack	168	41,848	...	166	41,848	79	33,115	38	6,825	...	...	...	...	16	1,775	...	...		10	1,275
Calcutta	91	46,300	...	91	46,300	41	19,873	48	13,675	...	...	...	...	38	10,696	...	...		86	16,329
Johannabad	44	18,025	...	44	18,025	34	12,716	1	250	35	13,325	9	2,700	...	...	...	...	9	2,700	
Total	847	2,74,167	...	847	2,74,167	466	1,35,447	271	87,669	1	900	273	86,869	63	20,349	10	2,600	216	68,394	

Rs. to the amount of Rs. 6,225 have been paid by the Government up to the 29th June 1874.

BURDWAN COLLECTORATE,

The 29th June 1874.

E. H. WHIFFED,

Offg. Collector.

STATEMENT No. IV.

Advances of Grain.

NAME OF SUB-DIVISION.	Number of applications made.	Amount.	Number of applications granted up to date.	Amount.	REMARKS.
				Mds. S. Ch.	
Sudder	856	This column cannot be filled up as many of the applications state no amount.	68	1,386 0 0	As the sub-divisional returns do not show the money and grain advances separately, the exact sum of money advanced cannot be given.
Raneegunge	50		.....	.....
Bood-bood	310		229	3,950 6 8	
Chitwa	829		13	534 11 8	
Colna	14		.....	.....
Jehanabad	21		.....	.....
Total	1,580	308	5,770 18 0	

V.

Statement of the Charitable Relief Fund up to the 13th June 1874.

Sub-Division.	Local amount of subscription.		Local subscription realised.		Amount realised, doubled by Government.		Remittance, Central or District Relief Committee.		Total of column 4 and 5.		Expenditure.		Balance.		REMARKS.
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9							
Burdwan ...	8,116	8 0	6,664	0 0	13,328	0 0	45,000	0 0	Rs. A. P.	22,312	12 3	7,015	3 9	* Rs. 5,000 received for clothing.
Raneegunge ...	2,184	0 0	2,184	0 0	4,368	0 0	.....	.....	.....	Rs. A. P.	8,385	3 6	2,232	12 6
Culna ...	5,900	0 0	4,317	0 0	8,634	0 0	.....	.....	.....	Rs. A. P.	3,969	4 3	5,664	11 9
Jahanabad ...	1,941	0 0	1,649	0 0	3,298	0 0	.....	.....	.....	Rs. A. P.	2,669	8 7	2,128	7 5
Bood-bood ...	1,096	5 0	1,096	5 0	2,192	10 0	.....	.....	.....	Rs. A. P.	14,175	1 8	2,017	8 3
Cutwa ...	1,226	0 0	921	1 0	1,842	2 0	.....	.....	.....	Rs. A. P.	6,860	11 3	1,231	6 9
Total ...	20,463	13 0	16,831	6 0	33,662	12 0	45,000	0 0	78,662	12 0	59,372	9 6	20,290	2 5	

BURDWAN COLLECTORATE,

The 29th June 1874.

E. H. WHINFIELD,

Offg. Collector.

VI.

Sub-divisions.	Number of Committees and Sub-Committees.	Number of relief circles opened and maintained by the Government.	Number of relief centres for distribution of food and other relief.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.			Amount spent in purchase of food and other relief.	Remarks.
				Men.	Women.	Children.		
Burdwan	District Committee, 1; Sub-Committees, 20.	1	18, of which 8 fever food-deposits, and 1 of Maharajah	997	2,253	1,492	Rs. 500	
Cuttack	Sub-divisional Committee, 1; Sub-Committees, 20.		4, of which 1 of Maharajah	250	601	371		4,387 men are working on four village tanks and three village roads.
Rangoon	Sub-divisional Committee, 1; Sub-Committees, 23.	3	9	373	353	511		763 men are working on village roads.
Cuttack	Sub-divisional Committee, 1; Sub-Committees, 24.	1	13, relief houses	275	2,049	2,311		9,801 men employed on village roads and tanks.
Jalpaiguri	Sub-divisional Committee, 1; Sub-Committees, 22.		4, of which 3 fever food-deposits, and 1 private food deposit	107	228	169		Buttermilk from the 2 fever food-deposits not received.
Burdwan	Sub-divisional Committee, 1; Sub-Committees, 22.	1	32, of which 1 of Maharajah	1,116	7,719	4,469		
Total		5	76	2,977	13,946	9,956		

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E. H. WHITFIELD,
Offg. Collector.

BURDWAN COLLECTORATE,

The 29th June 1874.

VII.

Statement of relief given to respectable persons, required by Government letter No. 3261—S.R., dated the 19th May 1874.

	Husking.	Spinning.	Gratuitously.	Total.	REMARKS.
Polladanga	40	100	140	
Tasoolce	50	30	80	
Keshobnaggore	100	150	250	
Pottashpore	20	30	50	
Gulshoe	350	50	400	
Khanno	250	50	300	
Joykissenpore ...	30	40	50	120	
Kolekole	30	50	80	
Aral	20	50	70	
Bhedia	150	350	500	
Ramnaggore	50	30	80	
Omerpore	20	30	50	
Sonamookhi	20	50	70	
Jearah	20	50	70	
Hargram	70	70	
Shor	30	60	90	
Shibbatee ...	125	30	50	205	
Ramchunderpore ...	25	20	20	65	
Mirzapore	10	...	10	
Chotekhondo	15	...	15	
Ryan	12	...	12	
Koroi	132	132	
Cutwa	100	100	
Ichapore	20	...	20	
Malloosharole	20	20	
Dignuggore	50	100	150	
Bhatkoondoo	30	20	50	
Debshallab	50	50	
Hittay	15	...	15	
Maharajah's food depôt at Bood-bood.	25	25	
Total ...	180	1,392	1,707	3,279	

E. H. WHINFIELD,
Offg. Collector.

No. 1997, dated Chota Nagpore, the 25th June 1874.

From—COLONEL E. T. DALTON, C.S.I., Commissioner of Chota Nagpore,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my half-monthly narrative for the fortnight ending 22nd instant.

2. The accounts from all the districts are now very favorable. The necessity for relief operations is subsiding in Hazareebagh, Palamow, and Singhbhoom; whilst in Manbhoom, where doubtless there would be still distress if they were prematurely discontinued, they fully attain their object, and all are relieved who are in need of assistance.

3. The weather since last report has been most propitious everywhere; there has been sufficient rain, and the early sowings of rice, Indian-corn, millet, &c., are well up, and so far promise an abundant yield; besides which, the area this year under such cultivation is unusually extensive.

4. Prices of common rice are in Manbhoom steady at the quotations of previous weeks, and those quotations were, on the whole, somewhat easier than the rates at the commencement of the month. In the other districts the quotations up to the 20th, compared with those which preceded them, show a downward tendency. The price in the Ranchee market had risen to 14 seers for the rupee on the 19th; it was 15½ on the 24th; yesterday 16. I see no reason for anticipating another rise, and in Singhbhoom common rice, which had risen to 16, is now steady at 20.

5. Health has improved. Dr. Wood informs me that cholera has almost ceased in Manbhoom; it is, however, reported to have appeared in Dhulbhoom (Singhbhoom), but I have no particulars.

6. *Hazareebagh*.—Since my last, the Deputy Commissioner of Hazareebagh has made a circuit through the northern part of his district. He found the relief works almost deserted, and the people all busily engaged in cultivation. The mahajuns were asking most exorbitant terms for the usual advances of seed-grain, but they more readily supplied it for cash. The ryots were taking loans of Government rice and selling it, and with the cash purchasing seed; by this they saved 200 per cent. The mahajuns demanded bonds for credit transactions, which would have given them a profit of 300 per cent!

7. Rice-payments to laborers have been adopted in all parts of the Hazareebagh district where Government rice was available. This is, I presume, in consonance with the orders on the subject. It would cost much in carriage to have it conveyed to the southern and south-western portions of the district, where no preparations had been made. With reference to the concluding clause of your letter No. 4321.F. of the 12th instant, to Mr. Beadon's address, I am confident that in his next monthly return that officer will show that he has done his best to carry out the orders of Government. The effect of the measure, where it has been introduced, has been to clear the works of all who were not really in want, or who could get work elsewhere. I have not yet obtained statistics, but am informed that on the Dhunwar works the number of the people employed has dwindled down from 7,000 to 522.

8. *Lohardugga*.—*Palamow*.—The half monthly report* of the Officiating Assistant Commissioner for the fortnight ending 18th instant, is submitted herewith. Mr. Forbes writes that the table of

* No. 478, dated 10th June 1874.

prices of grain under Part A shows that there has been everywhere a rise in the price of the principal food-grains, but this is a mistake. The table given in his previous narrative shows that the price is now slightly lower at all the marts except Daltongunge. During the fortnight under review in Mr. Forbes' narrative, task-work and payment in kind, and within Mr. Forbes' circle, a small reduction to bring down the rates below those offered by the zemindars for agricultural labor, were rigorously introduced, but the work-people gave us but little opportunity of continuing the new system. Those of the ordinary laboring classes at once transferred their services to the farmers and proprietors, who had been for sometime begging for this reduction, and cultivators went off to work on their own jotes. The numbers fell from 25,040 to 1,493!

9. There can be no doubt that, of the people who had been employed on relief works, many, since January, were fully prepared to leave them the moment the rains fell; since with the rubber harvest, which was good, what there was of it, and with abundant mohwa crop, wild fruits, and jungle produce, the Palamow people could have pulled through without the employment given in May, but during the respite from field-work a large number of ryots deemed it wiser to work than to sit idle, and, with their families, flocked to the works, and, living for the most part on the cheap coarse food spontaneously produced, they saved what they earned to subsist on when engaged in their own farming operations.

10. The only persons now paid in money are masons constructing bridges and culverts; and the road coolies kept on are for the most part working with the masons.

11. Under the head of relief works, Mr. Forbes notices what has been done to improve Government villages by irrigation works. Some very extensive works of this nature were proposed by the Officiating Assistant Commissioner, but it was necessary to obtain the opinion on these of an Engineer of experience. This has lately been obtained, but as relief works are now virtually closed in Palamow, we cannot go on with them. I have, however, submitted some, and intend to submit others to Government through the Board of Revenue as I receive them. It will be a great object to have such projects matured and ready to take in hand when funds are available, for there cannot be a doubt that they would be highly and rapidly remunerative, and reservoirs are much wanted in Government estates in Palamow.

12. The minor works included in Mr. Forbes' scheme were taken in hand during the season. They comprised new reservoirs in four villages, and repairs and improvements to the old embankments in twenty-nine villages; the work has been examined and measured up, and Mr. Forbes pronounces it to be good and cheap. Owing to the abandonment of the works by the laborers, we must find other means of disposing of the rice we had stored. There will be no difficulty, except in regard to the 10,000 maunds still at Dehree. This I asked for as a reserve only, but it was not removed because not required. The Government have directed its being removed to, and used in Palamow, and the Assistant Commissioner has been ordered to arrange for its transport, but this will now be difficult, and very expensive. If it can be utilized at Dehree, it would be a far more economical arrangement for the Government.

13. Mr. Forbes has informed me that some of the ryots of Government estates have applied to him for cash advances to buy seed. There is no scarcity of seed in Palamow, but the mahajuns are everywhere hard in the conditions on which they this year make advances. I have directed Mr. Forbes to give the ryots loans of Government rice, which, if they like, they can convert into cash and so purchase seed.

14. Some time ago I directed that the native gentlemen who had not completed the purchase of the rice they had agreed to supply should not be required to do so. The money in their hands will be refunded.

15. It appears from the statement under section E, that advances in cash are still made for land improvements; this should now be stopped. Baboo Gopal Chunder Mitter, 2nd special Commissioner, sent as relief officer to Palamow, has been deputed to measure up and report on the several works constructed from the land improvement loans.

16. The expenditure of relief committees in Palamow is now hardly worth noticing; all the money given by the central committee is to be refunded; they will find it difficult to expend the sums locally raised.

17. *Manbhoom*.—Colonel Rowlett's report of the 17th instant for the fortnight ending the 13th is in the hands of Government. It shows that, at a considerable cost, all was going on well, but the transport of grain from golahs to depôts and sites of work becomes very difficult as we advance in the rains. The agricultural class who have hitherto supplied much of the carriage will no longer do so, as their cattle have now full work in ploughing. I have had some further correspondence on this subject with Colonel Rowlett, and I am in hopes that he will be able to charter a sufficient number of carts for the conveyance of grain where there are roads, and for transport of rice to places inaccessible by carts. I have authorised him to employ gangs of coolies, and make that a relief work paying them in grain, and to have a pack-bullock train, (there are plenty of pack-bullocks not used in agriculture), and also to hire all the elephants he can get belonging to zemindars.*

* Since writing this, I have received a letter from Colonel Rowlett showing how he is overcoming the difficulties of inland transport, which I submit as an appendix.

18. The difficulty of conveying Government rice to the different remote works, has somewhat retarded the adoption of payment in grain ordered by Government. In his narrative up to the 13th, Colonel Rowlett only states that the system had been enforced in all the minor relief works; but in a letter dated the 21st, he informs me that he is extending it as rapidly as possible to roads, the construction of which is not in the hands of contractors, I have not heard that many coolies had left the work in consequence of the change, but Colonel Rowlett remarks that the farmers are not this year giving employment to anything like the usual number of laborers, and I am inclined to attribute this, not so much to the poverty of the former, as to the superior attraction of relief work which is open to the latter.

19. This includes the employment of between three and four thousand persons in excavating tanks in villages, perhaps their own villages. Colonel Rowlett says: "as a rule only those resort to these tanks who are unable to obtain work as agricultural laborers." I infer from this that some who could get work elsewhere, prefer the local work. I have directed Colonel Rowlett to ascertain the rate at which farm laborers are everywhere paid in his district, and to reduce the rates for local works if he finds that he is out-bidding the ordinary employers.

20. The whole allotment of Government rice, 2,12,211 maunds net, had been despatched from the Burrakur on the 14th instant. The Govindpore and Nirsha golahs had been stocked, and of the remainder only 11,000 maunds remained on the north bank of the Damoodur, which Captain Grant informs me will be crossed and pushed on in 3 or 4 days. The grain is being rapidly pushed on from Hidjellee on the south bank, where there were 20,000 maunds on the 14th. 25 maunds only were destroyed at Barrakur by sudden and heavy rain, but some bags have sustained injury in transit to Rughoonathpore and Purulia; more efficient protection is being given.

21. I have nothing this fortnight to report from Singhbhoom. Captain Garbett's narrative for May is in the hands of Government, and I have no later information, except that food-grain is much cheaper, rice having dropped from 16 to 20 seers at Chybassa.

No. 473, dated Daltongunge, the 19th June 1874.

From—L. R. FORBES, Esq., Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Palamow,
To—COLONEL E. T. DALTON, C.S.I., Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith my ninth narrative of scarcity and relief in the Palamow sub-district, for the fortnight ending Saturday the 13th June 1874.

Ninth Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Palamow sub-district, for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 13th June 1874, submitted in accordance with orders contained in Government Circular No. 80, of the 17th November 1873.

A.

Abundance or scarcity of supply in the bazars.—All the bazars are well supplied.

Kind and prices of grain selling in one or more specified marts.—The table given below exhibits the kind and prices of grain selling at four principal marts. It will be observed that everywhere the price of rice and wheat has risen; mowha, again, is considerably cheaper, while gram is somewhat dearer. I anticipate a considerable fall in the price of grain within the next fortnight, now that the Government golahs have been opened for advances to ryots and others:—

NAMES OF MARTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE GIRD OF 56 TOLAH.					
	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice.		Mowha.	Indian-corn.
			Wholesale.	Retail.		
Daltongunge	17 1/2	18	11 1/2	12 1/2	25	14 1/2
Nirsha	17 1/2	18 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	25	14 1/2
Govindpore	17 1/2	18 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	25	14 1/2
Burrakur	17 1/2	18 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	25	14 1/2
Nirsha	17 1/2	18 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	25	14 1/2
			Not reported.			
			12 1/2	13 1/2		

Information regarding the amount and kind of grain believed to be in stock.—I have nothing to add to what I have already reported under this head.

Rainfall.—The amount of rain registered during the fortnight was 5.09, making a total of 9.07 inches since the setting in of the monsoon.

State of the crops.—Up to date the rain has fallen most propitiously for the sowings. There has just been that amount of alternate rain and sunshine that is requisite for the production of a good bhadoi harvest. A large area of Indian-corn, kodo, sawan, and gondeli has already germinated, and in some places Indian-corn has advanced sufficiently for the first weeding and hoeing to take place.

Condition of the people.—The condition of the people throughout the sub-district is all that can be desired. With the exception of small-pox, there has been no sickness whatever to speak of.

Actual facts as to any known cases of misery and starvation.—No such cases have come to light.

Grain-theft and robberies.—Nothing to report under this head.

Condition of any special tract.—No tract requiring special notice.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The works in progress are—

No. 1. Dultongunge station roads.	No. 8. Japla road (closed).
" 2. Chandwa road.	" 9. Irrigation works in Government villages.
" 3. Behur "	" 10. Baloomath road.
" 4. Maharijgunge road.	" 11. Naggur and Benares road (closed).
" 5. Garwah road (closed).	" 12. " and Shahabad road (not opened).
" 6. Untari "	
" 7. Manjhiawan road (closed).	

And the number of laborers on each according to latest information is as follows:—

No. 1	37	No. 7	...
" 2	35	" 8	...
" 3	2	" 9	822
" 4	574	" 10	23
" 5	...	" 11	...
" 6	...	" 12	...

(Grand total ... 1,493)

The above shows an enormous falling off in the number of laborers. The decrease is due to the introduction of task-work, and the substitution of grain for money wages, and to the commencement of ploughing and sowing. A few days even before the rain fell, landlords and others were murmuring at the detention of their people on road work; and I was assured by many that the time had arrived when the employers of agricultural labor were prepared to give work in the fields, and to pay in kind at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers of rice, or 5 seers of coarse grain per diem. Under those circumstances as soon as it was determined to pay laborers on relief works in rice only, I decided to set off by offering a smaller quantity of rice than the people could get for field-labor. I fixed the low rate of 1 seer of rice (kuteha weight) for an adult man as a test. If he could get $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers from his landlord he would naturally leave the work, and it would have been unfair to the landlord, and imposing an unnecessary burden on the Government, to retain him on the works. Had I offered wages equal to that which the landlords were willing to give, there cannot be a doubt that the decrease in numbers would not have been nearly as great as it has been. Palamow being a purely agricultural country, almost the only labor procurable is agricultural labor; and it was, I think, only proper that the people should have been dismissed to their homes as soon as there was employment open to them there. They had been employed by Government for several months, and a very large proportion of them had laid by a portion of their wages. It would have been unjust and impolitic to have tempted them on to the works by good wages. By far the greater portion of them were of the Kummaya class, i.e., they and their families were the bondmen and farm laborers of the landlords and wealthy ryots, who, had the men remained on the works, would have been unable to cultivate their lands. I have no fear of the laborers returning to the works between this and the cutting of the bhadoi harvest in August. But should such happen, and their numbers will be very few, they will be employed to assist the masons in completing bridge work. There will be no reason then why the rate of wages in rice should not be slightly increased.

Supply of food thereto.—There is now no necessity for remarks under this head.

Condition of the laborers.—I have nothing to report under this head. There is now no reason why the people should be in anything but good condition.

Mode of payment.—Though I have attributed decrease in the number of laborers to the introduction of piece-work, and payment in kind, I can hardly say that either change of system was fully proved, as the people did not give us a chance; they left the works in large numbers directly the change was attempted, and in some cases even before that, and I believe that even had the original rates of piece wages been adhered to a very large number would have left as soon as the rains began to fall; as it was it will be observed by reference to statement I. that we had only time to distribute about 80 maunds of rice when the whole of the laborers decamped.

Rates of wages.—I have already reported the entire stoppage of payment in pice and the introduction of grain payments; the only persons to whom wages in money is now being paid (exclusive of those working on irrigation works), are masons constructing bridges and culverts.

Irrigation works in Government farms.—I have not yet reported in any of my narratives on the progress made in carrying out the irrigation works in Government khas mehals. These works have been shown in the narratives as relief work No. 9. The works have consisted of repaving existing embankments, and the construction of a few minor new works.

The total amount estimated for irrigation works in 35 khalsa villages was for large new works Rs. 9,445; petty new works Rs. 4,701, and for repairs Rs. 8,646, total Rs. 22,791; and the amount sanctioned was in 27 villages for large works (subject to report by English officer) Rs. 10,225; for petty new works, Rs. 2,551, and for repairs Rs. 6,595, total Rs. 19,071. The sanction to the expenditure on large new works was subject to a report by an English officer. The item Rs. 10,225 included, first, a large work in village Dhawadih, estimated cost Rs. 8,035. This work being situated in a part of the sub-district where there was very little distress, I did not consider it expedient to undertake. It would undoubtedly be of immense advantage to the village, but its construction I thought should be deferred till some more convenient season, especially as a sum of Rs. 530 had been sanctioned for the repairs of the existing embankments of the village.

2nd.—Two large works in village Pokraha to cost Rs. 6,410. The sites of these were inspected by Mr. J. B. Stoney, the Executive Engineer of Dehri, who took levels and prepared an estimate which, I believe, have been forwarded to Government. Though I was empowered to commence those works as relief works should I find any necessity for so doing, I did not do so, but the existing embankments were repaired, Rs. 580 having been sanctioned for the purpose.

I would also report, that I availed myself of the opportunity of Mr. Stoney's visit, by taking him to inspect the site of an irrigation scheme mentioned by me in a former letter, which I proposed to construct near Turhassi. The scheme included a weir across a small stream called the Nadowia, running into the Amanut river near the Government village of Jurhassi, with small irrigation canals to branch into a group of some twenty-six Government villages, and also to irrigate some private estates. Mr. Stoney expressed himself delighted with the site chosen; I was lucky enough to find a natural stone weir running all but a few feet right across the stream, and Mr. Stoney at a rough guess estimated the total cost of the weir at about Rs. 1,000. He has, I believe, drawn his plans and submitted an estimate of the cost. From a private letter received from him, he says he has planned some 20 miles of canals, the whole scheme to cost about Rs. 25,000. There can be no doubt that if sanctioned the scheme will prove most remunerative; for not only will the whole of the area be brought under irrigation, but the cultivated area will be very nearly doubled. The work done has consisted of petty new works in four villages, and repairs to existing embankments in twenty-four villages. The work has been executed by two of the amcoongoes and their establishments, under the immediate supervision of the sub-deputy Collector. The accompanying statements will show the progress made up to the close of the fortnight. Some of the repairs have been completed and the remainder are still in progress; I have visited several of them myself, and have found the work good and cheap; in almost every instance the earth-work, which has been done on the contract system, has been below the estimated cost of Rs. 2 per 1,000 cubic feet. Fifty-one embankments have been put in a state of repair, and four petty new works are in course of construction. The total amount of earth-work thrown up is 39,47,000 cubic feet at a cost of Rs. 4,549.14. I propose to continue these works till completed, and I trust to be able to show next year by the improved state of these villages, the advantages of spending a little capital on them.

Arrangement for tools.—No remarks necessary.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

Approximate amount of private food supplies.—Nothing to add to what I stated previously under this head.

Sufficiency or otherwise of means of transport.—No difficulty under this head.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN AT RELIEF WORKS.

The accompanying statement No. 1 exhibits all necessary information under this head. My great anxiety now is to get rid of my rice as fast as possible and to the greatest advantage; we are not likely to require much for payment to relief laborers, at the very outside I should say not more than 100 maunds, and the remainder will have to be loaned to zemindars and ryots requiring assistance in kind, or sold to mahajuns. I am assured that there will be no difficulty in getting rid of the whole, but I am not myself very confident. The loans being given without interest, it will of course be of the greatest advantage to the people to take rice from us; but the grain dealers (both zemindars and mahajuns) who have stored largely for the purpose of giving such advances on profitable terms to themselves, will, I have no doubt, exert great pressure in keeping back the ryots from applying to us. I do not anticipate much difficulty in getting rid of Chota Nagpore rice but I have fears for the Dehri rice, and I

certainly would prefer, if possible, not having the other 10,000 maunds of Dehri rice in my hands.

		Mds. S. C.
The following exhibits the disposal of rice during the fortnight:—		
(1) Grain disposed of up to date of last report	..	16 8 0
(2) Grain disposed of during the fortnight:—		
(a) by payment to laborers	..	80 38 1½
(b) by sale to the public	..	40 32 0
(c) in charitable relief or in any other way	..	.....
Total	..	121 30 1½

Condition of storage houses.—These are all in good condition except that at Morbey, where it is reported white-ants are causing some destruction; orders have been issued to the golah-keeper.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

The results of advances to native gentlemen for the purchase of rice on the part of Government, will be found embodied in statement I. Those who have not completed their purchases have been called upon to refund the money in their hands.

Advances to municipalities.—There are no municipalities.

Advances to private parties for land improvements.—Statement II exhibits all requisite information under this head. Baboo Gopal Chunder Mitter, with one caunogue, is now engaged in making enquiries as to the amount of work done, and he has written to me to say that some persons whom he has found to have not yet commenced work, he has directed to refund the amount of the advance. On the whole, I believe the people taking these advances have acted honestly up to their engagements. I shall be able to write more fully on this subject when I get the Baboo's final report.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The following exhibits the amounts subscribed and realised during the fortnight:—

Subscribed.		Realised.	
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
Amount subscribed up to pre-			
ceding fortnight	... 7,303 12 0	Up to preceding fortnight	... 5,705 12 0
During the fortnight	... 220 8 0	During fortnight	... 420 8 0
Total	... 7,524 4 0	Total	... 6,126 4 0

From the above it will be seen that the wealthy of the sub-district have subscribed in the most liberal manner for the relief of the people; their subscriptions have in fact been far ahead of the actual requirements. The statement given below exhibits the total expenditure up to the end of May, to have been Rs. 1,224-4-5 only, and now the necessity for further relief has almost ceased, and I have asked permission to refund into the treasury the amount sent by the central committee. It was a mistake to have asked for this money at all, but the request was made at a time when we anticipated a far greater number of applicants for charitable relief. The people have, however, shewn a great reluctance to accept of charity in any shape; I mean the higher classes. I know of several families who would gladly have taken a tuccavee advance from Government, but they have shrunk from asking for charitable relief.

I am sorry to say that Lieutenant Grey, during a recent visit to Husainabad, found that the recipients of charitable relief had been guilty of dishonest practices, by delivering their bundles of spun-thread filled with stones and other substances, in order to increase the weight. Mr. Ryves is now in charge of this part of the circle, and has taken up his residence at Husainabad; he will doubtless prevent any repetition of such malpractices.

Memo.

The accounts of expenditure of relief committees from commencement up to 30th May 1874, were as under:—

Expenditure heading		RS.	A.	P.
Ditto	B	...	...	...
Ditto	C	...	...	...
Ditto	D	...	...	...
Miscellaneous		...	...	...
Total		...	1,224	4 5

and the average daily number of persons relieved was—

Under heading B	...	...	...	155-10
Ditto O	...	...	...	39-30
Ditto D	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	194-40

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

RS. A. P.

Total expenditure from sub-divisional treasure chest as per last narrative ... 2,04,977 13 9

Detail of above total.

				RS.	A.	P.
Disbursement to out-officers in charge of relief work, No. 1	...	...	...	11,977	4	0
Ditto ditto " 2	...	...	...	14,900	0	0
Ditto ditto " 3	...	...	...	20,200	0	0
Ditto ditto " 4	...	...	...	18,722	12	0
Ditto ditto " 5	...	...	...	11,025	0	0
Ditto ditto " 6	...	...	...	27,025	0	0
Ditto ditto " 7	...	...	...	9,850	0	0
Ditto ditto " 8	...	...	...	11,800	0	0
Ditto ditto " 9	...	...	...	4,500	0	0
Ditto ditto " 10	...	...	...	11,500	0	0
Ditto ditto " 11	...	...	...	5,000	0	0
Ditto ditto " 12	...	...	...	1,000	0	0

Total ... 1,47,500 0 0

Advances to trust worthy residents for purchase of grain	...	40,000	0	0
Amount given out in part payment of charges for conveyance of Government rice from Dehri as per contract	...	3,200	0	0
Charges for transport of Lohardugga rice from Daltongunge to Lesligunge	...	32	8	0
Payments on account of establishment at storage golahs	...	128	13	6
Charges for conveyance of tools from Dehri as per contract	...	125	8	3
To zemindars and others on account of land improvements	...	13,990	0	0

Expenditure during the fortnight under report.

RS. A. P.

Disbursement to out-officers in charge of relief work, No. 1	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto " 2	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto " 3	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto " 4	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto " 5	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto " 6	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto " 7	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto " 8	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto " 9	...	1,000	0	0
Ditto ditto " 10	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto " 11	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto " 12	...	...	...	...

Total ... 1,000 0 0

Amount paid for conveyance of Government rice from Dehri as per contract	...	568	11	9
Charges for transport of Lohardugga rice from Daltongunge to Lesligunge	...	26	4	0
Payments on accounts of establishment at storage golahs	...	94	0	0
To zemindars and others on account of land improvements	...	125	0	0

Total for fortnight's expenditure—

(a).—Final payments ... 1,688 15 9

(b).—Advances repayable ... 125 0 0

Total ... 1,813 15 9

Grand Total to end of fortnight ... 2,06,791 13 9

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the sub-division of Palamou for the Fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

NAMES OF GOLARS.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.			Estimated grain expenditure for ensuing fortnight.
				By sales to the public or to laborers.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.	
		Mds.	Ms. S. C.	Ms. S. C.	Ms. S. C.	Ms. S. C.	Mds.
1. Daltongrange ...	11th June 1874	From Dehri 20,000	7,371 23 2	22 32 0	40 38 14	68 50 14	
2. Parsala ...	28th May ..	.. Lohardugga 1,500	1,400 12 14	.....	40 0 0	40 0 0	
3. Panki ...	11th June ..	Rs. 40,000 advanced to trust-worthy residents for purchase of rice for Government, representing about 10,000	1,573 0 0	4 5 0	.....	.....
4. Kawa ...	1st May 1874	.....	778 15 0	.....	.....	.....	2,000
5. Morbey ...	31st May ..	.....	1,583 0 12	.....	.....	.....
6. Burki ...	Ditto ..	.....	1,873 21 4	.....	.....	.....
7. Nagpur ...	Ditto ..	.....	3,053 25 9	.....	.....	.....
8. Manjhiawan ...	Ditto ..	.....	1,106 37 7	.....	.....	.....
9. Housenabad ...	Ditto ..	.....	910 24 6	.....	.....	.....
10. Kote ...	13th June ..	.....	724 3 4	.....	.....	.....
Total ...		31,500	10,783 33 10	27 0 0	80 38 14	157 38 14	

REMARKS.—Last fortnight I estimated the probable expenditure as 2,000 mounds. This was the quantity estimated as likely to be expended, supposing two-thirds of the laborers exhibited had remained. Rice is now being given as succavee to landlords, and a fair demand is springing up for it, at least for the Chota Nagpore rice. I am afraid there will be considerable difficulty in getting rid of the Dehri rice. The people here do not like it, and besides it is very dirty, and more than one-third consists of dhan.

L. R. FORBES,

Offg. Assistant Commissioner.

Dated 19th June 1874.

Statement showing the progress made in irrigation works in Government villages, conducted by Baboo ADIT PERSHAD, Canoongoe.

No.	Name of Mouza.	Number of akers and bunds.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended up to 15th June 1874.	Balance in hand.	Quantity of work in cubic feet.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Mouza Nakti ..	1	150 0 0	139 0 0	11 0 0	88,860
2	" Korain Patra ..	6	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	1,92,000
3	" Simri ..	1	200 0 0	112 0 0	88 0 0	71,680
4	" Ghagri ..	2	100 0 0	96 0 0	4 0 0	61,440
5	" Chaupi ..	1	150 0 0	107 0 0	43 0 0	68,480
6	" Dhumkhar ..	1	100 0 0	53 0 0	47 0 0	33,920
7	" Rangea ..	1	200 0 0	102 0 0	98 0 0	65,280
8	" Masurea ..	1	150 0 0	65 0 0	85 0 0	41,600
9	" Pekkhaba ..	4	580 0 0	346 0 0	234 0 0	2,21,440
10	" Dhawadih ..	5	530 0 0	506 14 0	23 2 0	3,24,480
11	" Sinjo ..	5	810 0 0	478 0 0	332 0 0	3,50,920
12	" Utaka ..	2	300 0 0	145 0 0	155 0 0	92,800
13	" Sudua ..	2	575 0 0	236 0 0	339 0 0	1,51,040
	Total ..	32	4,145 0 0	2,685 14 0	1,459 2 0	17,41,040

Statement showing the progress made in irrigation work in Government villages, conducted by Akhauri Shambhujan Lal, Cawnpore.

Serial No.	Name of Mouza.	Number of shares and bunds.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended up to 15th June 1874.	Balance.	Quantity of work in cubic feet.
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1	Jurashar ...	4	500 0 0	335 0 0	165 0 0	2,14,400
2	Harnamand ...	1	200 0 0	87 0 0	113 0 0	55,680
3	Tougari ...	2	100 0 0	94 0 0	6 0 0	60,160
4	Harhey ...	3	600 0 0	395 0 0	205 0 0	2,52,800
5	Lat ...	1	100 0 0	90 0 0	10 0 0	57,600
6	Paudra ...	2	100 0 0	98 0 0	2 0 0	62,720
7	Ramandag ...	2	150 0 0	60 0 0	90 0 0	38,400
8	Lade ...	1	50 0 0	43 0 0	7 0 0	17,520
9	Kojram ...	3	502 0 0	297 0 0	205 0 0	1,90,080
10	Halhad ...	2	623 0 0	210 0 0	413 0 0	1,34,400
11	Baghechampa ...	2	768 0 0	155 0 0	613 0 0	99,200
	Total ...	23	3,693 0 0	1,864 0 0	1,829 0 0	11,82,960

STATEMENT II.

Progress of work under Act XXVI of 1871 for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS ADVISED.	Total value of advances applied for.	Number of applications withdrawn.	Number of applications inquired into.	Number of applications referred to inquiry.	NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED AND VALUE.			Number ready for issue of certificates.	Number of applications not yet in- quired into.	Number of applications requiring further inquiry.	REMARKS.
					Up to last fortnight.	Value.	During the fortnight.				
Ra. 50	Ra. 150	...	3	...	2	Rs. 100	1	* Advanced Ra. 76.
Above Ra. 50 and not exceed- ing Ra. 100	1,895	9	11	4	6	800	...	1	...	...
Above Ra. 100 and not exceed- ing Ra. 150	1,325	4	5	2	2	300	1	...	...	...
Above Ra. 150 and not exceed- ing Ra. 200	2,500	4	9	3	6	1,190	...	...	...	...
Above Ra. 200 and not exceed- ing Ra. 250	4,800	8	14	...	13	3,350	...	1	...	...
Above Ra. 250 and not exceed- ing Ra. 300	800	...	3	...	2	800	...	...	...	...
Above Ra. 300 and not exceed- ing Ra. 350	3,450	...	7	2	5	2,450	...	...	...	...
Above Ra. 350 and not exceed- ing Ra. 400	2,325	1	3	1	2	1,900	...	...	...	...
Above Ra. 400 and not exceed- ing Ra. 450 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Above Ra. 450 and not exceed- ing Ra. 500	800	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Above Ra. 500 and not exceed- ing Ra. 550 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Above Ra. 550 and not exceed- ing Ra. 600 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Above Ra. 600 and not exceed- ing Ra. 650 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Above Ra. 650 and not exceed- ing Ra. 700 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Above Ra. 700 and not exceed- ing Ra. 750 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Above Ra. 750 and not exceed- ing Ra. 800 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Above Ra. 800 and not exceed- ing Ra. 850 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Above Ra. 850 and not exceed- ing Ra. 900 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Above Ra. 900 and not exceed- ing Ra. 950 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Above Ra. 950 and not exceed- ing Ra. 1,000	6,000	...	6	2	4	4,000	...	...	...	...
Total	25,135	29	61	14	49	15,900	9	

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;

PALANOW,

The 19th June 1874.

L. R. FORBES,

Offy. Assistant Commissioner.

No. 1372, dated Purulia, the 22nd June 1874.

From—COLONEL E. A. ROWLATT, Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom.

To—COLONEL E. T. DALTON, C.S.I., Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

In reply to the 1st paragraph of your letter No. 1879 of the 18th instant, I have the honor to state that we have at present about 160 carts and sagors running backwards and forwards between this and Rughoonathpore, which are sufficient to convey the Government rice required at this place as fast as we can receive it. A few thousand maunds only remain to be conveyed up to Rughoonathpore; the transport has hitherto been managed from Barrakur, but to-day I have heard from Captain Samuells that he will now arrange for the transport of what has been stored at Hijli, Captain Grant having closed his contract.

2. As yet we have been able to arrange for the despatch of rice from this place to the minor golahs and relief works, and the difficulties of procuring sufficient carriage at Rughoonathpore and Govindpore for the transport of rice into the interior, have also been got over, by employing carts, sagors pack-bullocks and porters. I believe the removal of the rice from Govindpore, Rughoonathpore, and Purulia will be effected somehow or other, but there will be some delay in getting the full quantities stored at all the different places it is required at.

3. For the Manbazar circle the difficulties are much greater, as it is 30 miles from Rughoonathpore to Manbazar across a very rough, jungly country, with no roads, and very indifferent tracks, besides which, four large, and numerous small streams have to be crossed which are unfavorable in rainy weather. I am sure, however, that the relief officer of that circle will do his utmost to overcome all these difficulties, and at your suggestion, I will direct him to hire any zemindari elephants which may be procurable, of which, however, I know of only four serviceable ones in his circle.

4. I will address Capt. Samuells regarding his proposition of advancing money to those who are willing to serve in the transport of rice into the interior of his circle, for the purchase of bullocks, and direct him to carry out his proposal which I will extend to other circles if the scheme seems likely to succeed.

Dated Purulia, the July, 1874.

From—COLONEL E. A. ROWLATT, Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom.

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

With reference to paragraph 3 of Government Circular No. 154—S.R., dated the 16th January last, I have the honor to submit my fortnightly narrative up to the 27th ultimo.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Now the rains have fairly set in, and the people are busily employed in ploughing and sowing their lands. All appearance of distress, which sat so heavily on the country during the months of April, May, and part of June, has, I rejoice to say, nearly, if not quite, disappeared. All who are not engaged in the cultivation of the land are being provided with work on the roads and village tanks, whilst those who are unable to work are being fed by the Relief Committees and Group Officers, who have been spread all over the district where distress has prevailed. The organization for providing relief is both ample and complete, and nothing now remains to be done but to keep it in its present efficient state until the early crops are harvested in August and September, when, if all goes well, the crisis through which this district has passed will happily have terminated; and the people, who have been saved from a dire calamity, will then be able to depend on themselves alone. Up to the present time nothing could be more promising than the state of the crops. The gora paddy, gundlee, kodo, marua, Indian-corn, and pulses, are all doing remarkably well, and the seed-paddy, which has been sown for transplanting, will soon be ready for being set out in the fields. The fall of rain has been ample though not heavy; the showers have alternated with sunshine, which has produced good growing weather, so that the crops are altogether rather forward for the time of the year, and promise to yield an ample harvest.

The rainfall during the fortnight has amounted to 2.14 inches.

The reports from the different parts of the district regarding the proceedings of the mahajuns are very conflicting; in some places they are said to be advancing paddy freely to the cultivators, whilst from others it is stated that they are still holding back. The fact is, very many of them have very little to dispose of, and all of them agree that they were totally unable to have carried the people through the last three or four months, and that if the loaning out of the Government rice was to cease, they could not even now provide the people with food until the early crops come in. Far from considering themselves injured by the measures taken by the Government, they, one and all, declare that the Government have saved them as well as the people; for that had not the Government aided the people, large numbers of their debtors must have died, and that being mahajuns, but unable to assist the people themselves, they would have been plundered and robbed by the famishing crowds of what little they did possess; and some of them have lost their lives also. The only part of the district where any land is likely to be left uncultivated is situated in the Manbazar Circle, which, from the want of roads, and the distance it lies from the railway at Barrakur, and Rughoonathpore from whence the supply of Government rice is to be drawn, could not be supplied with grain

for loaning it out to the cultivators as soon or as fully as in the Govindpore, Roghoonathpore, and Purulia Circles, which are nearer the rail, and with which the communications by road are good. The quantity of land left uncultivated there is, however, not likely to be large, and will be more than made up by an extra breadth of land being brought under crop elsewhere this year than usual. The quantity of Indian-corn put down is unusually large, and could not be looking better; and as this is one of the first crops to ripen, it is most fortunate that it promises to give a full return rather earlier than usual.

Cholera and small-pox, I regret to say, have not yet disappeared, but on the contrary, in some villages which had hitherto escaped, these diseases have carried off a large number of persons. Those villages which have resisted the introduction of vaccination have of course suffered the most from small-pox, which will, I hope, be a lesson to them, and induce them to receive vaccination in future. The vaccinators are all at work, and will now continue their operations throughout the remainder of the year.

The persons who are the worst off just now are the purely laboring classes, who have no lands. In ordinary times at this season of the year, these persons get full employment from the landholders, but this year complain that their services are not asked for as usual. The fact is, the cultivators themselves have become so much impoverished, that they have not the means this year of employing laborers to anything like the same extent as formerly, and are, therefore, doing a great deal of their own work themselves. This will account for the very large numbers that are flocking to the roads and minor relief works, without which these classes would be reduced to great extremities. It cannot be that the relief works are attracting laborers who otherwise would be earning a livelihood by working in the fields, for the wages paid by the agriculturists are higher than what the Government are giving; and by an order lately received from the Commissioner, the rate of wages paid to the laborers on relief works has been reduced, so that with their wages converted into grain at 12 annas per rupee, they can now only earn just sufficient to keep body and soul together; and some who have large families of small children hardly that, and for them there is at present no work to be got elsewhere. As soon, however, as the transplanting season arrives, employment will be more abundant, and the condition of the laboring classes will, I hope, improve, as the cultivators cannot then do without largely availing themselves of their assistance. On this point Mr. Here, the Relief Officer of the Purulia Circle, remarks that—"The laboring class is still largely dependent on our relief works for support. The comparative poverty of cultivators has forced them to do a great deal of work themselves this year, which is ordinarily performed by hired laborers regularly employed, while it is not till the commencement of the transplanting of the low land paddy that the laborers who live by odd jobs are able to get constant work in the fields." Mr. B. L. Gupta, the Relief Officer of the Roghoonathpore Eastern Circle, also states: "I apprehended at first that these relief works might keep away laborers from farm work, and thus tell against agricultural operations; but that impression has been removed from my mind since I visited nearly all these relief works;" and further on he says: "Most of the people employed are such as would have to be supported gratuitously by us, if they were not supplied with work; indeed, the number of people employed on these works has been considerably swelled by numbers turned out from the poor-houses, where cooked rice is gratuitously distributed." Had it not been for the relief afforded to this class by the works carried on by the Government, crime, I feel confident, would have greatly increased; whilst, as it is, the most pleasing feature to be remarked on is that offences against property have not risen at all above the average,—thus showing that the distress, which undoubtedly existed has been fully met, and large numbers preserved from the commission of crimes, which would have gone far to swell the numbers in our jails, or subjected others to the lash, who thus have been enabled to support themselves and families by honest labor.

The price of rice and pulses up to the 27th June, as reported by the police, with those of the previous fortnight, are given below:—

NAME OF BAZAR.	COARSE RICE.		FINE RICE.		PULSES.	
	Last report.	Present report.	Last report.	Present report.	Last report.	Present report.
Raipore	Srs. 17	Srs. 16	Srs. 16	Srs. 15	Srs. 13	Srs. 12
Maubazar	14	13	11	12	12	12
Barrabazar	14	14	11	11	11	12
Echagurh	18	18	16	16	12	12
Jhalda	13	13	12	12	11	12
Purulia	14	14	12	12	12	12
Govindpore	12	12	11	11	10	11
Roghoonathpore	13	13	12	11	10	12
Nirala	12½	12	12	11	11	11
Gourandih	12	12	11	11	10	11

It appears from the above that prices are pretty stationary, but that coarse rice has risen in Raipore, Maubazar, and at Nirala. It is not expected that prices will rise any higher, but rather, on the contrary, that they will fall, in consequence of which some of the traders are

again exporting rice from this district to those where the prices are still higher than they are here.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The average number of persons employed on the 19 roads shown in the returns during the fortnight up to the 30th June amounted to 12,082, of which 2,726 were receiving daily wages, and 9,357 performing task-work. The numbers returned on the 6th instant amounted to 15,063, so that up to the 20th ultimo the numbers had fallen off by 2,981.

The number of village tanks taken up as Government minor relief works now amount

	Number of tanks.	Number of laborers.
Govindpore Circle	16	1,169
Roghoonathpore, W. Circle	7	269
Ditto, E. Circle	16	740
Purulia Circle	19	1,342
Manbazar	4	488
Total	62	3,992

to 62, and the number of persons employed on them, as by the returns made up to the 27th ultimo, to 3,992, as per margin.

The laborers at work on these tanks are persons who are unable to obtain employment elsewhere, and who, if they did not obtain work from the Government, would largely come on our hands as applicants

for gratuitous relief. The numbers have greatly increased during the fortnight under report, but will most likely decrease again considerably by the 5th of July, when a large number of hands are required in transplanting the principal crops of rice.

In accordance with the orders of Government, just received, the laborers on the tanks will in future be paid in grain only, instead of rice, for 6 days, and pice on the 7th. This will be very much disliked by the laborers, as they now will have no means of procuring salt, condiments, and oil, which the one day's payment in cash enabled them to procure, though even then in insufficient quantities; but the orders are peremptory, and must be obeyed.

The quantity of Government grain paid to laborers on the minor relief works during the fortnight amounted to 570 maunds 26 seers 7 chittacks.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

The transport of Government grain has proceeded during the fortnight as well as it could possibly be arranged in such rainy weather. Whilst in transit, the rice has been protected by tarpaulins, mats, and the empty bags sown together, so that not much loss has occurred from its getting wet. At Roghoonathpore all that arrives damp or wet is spread out in a shed and dried, and at Purulia a large, spacious bungalow has been hired in which to dry all that arrives at all wetted, by which means large quantities that would otherwise have heated and mildewed, have been preserved in a state fit for use.

The carriage along the Burrakur and Purulia road has been sufficient, but greater difficulties have been found in procuring the means of transporting the rice across country to the minor golahs, and those places where there are no roads. To carry the grain to the places where carts can no longer go pack-bullocks and porters, both men and women, are being employed; but this means of transport is expensive. All the circles have now received their full supply or nearly so at their head-quarters, except Manbazar, where the carts are reported to have been delayed in reaching, by the floods in the rivers. The delay, however, would not be of so much consequence, were it not that during all that time the grain is exposed more or less to getting wet, which cannot entirely be avoided, and in that circle I fear the loss of grain is likely to be greater than in any other.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

The whole of the allotment of Government grain for this district having been received at Burrakur, none is now in store at that place, and all that remained there at the end of the last fortnight and on the north bank of the Damoodah River has been transferred to the south bank, and safely stored in a golah at Hijli. From this golah the grain is now being carted to Roghoonathpore, and there stored, or sent on to Purulia.

The total quantities received and stored in the several circles up to the 27th ultimo is as follow:—

	Mds.	Srs.	Chs.
Govindpore Circle	68,182	5	0
Roghoonathpore, Western Circle	48,886	0	0
Ditto, Eastern	32,150	0	0
Purulia	26,541	0	0
Manbazar	4,000	0	0

The rest was in store in the Hijli golah.

To show what work has to be done at the main golahs connected with the drying and storing of Government grain, I quote from the narrative of Captain Samuells dated the 28th ultimo:

"The work of storing, drying, measuring, and carrying from one golah to another is done here almost entirely by the Bauree and Bagdee women of the place, and if treated with proper tact, a more willing and hardworking lot of people could not be found. Speak to them harshly, and they will strike work at once; but chaff them when they are working slack, or amuse them in some way or other, and they will soon make up for any time they have lost. If treated thus, they will and can work as hard as men; and though often kept at it hard, from early morning till after dark without being allowed to leave the work at any time

during the day, they are always ready for a laugh or a lark. The two-maund bags they convey from one place to another either on hand barrows, or on carts, to which latter they yoke themselves, and run them along with a load of 8 or 10 maunds, shouting and laughing all the way." For this work these women are paid nearly all in grain.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

Up to the 27th ultimo advances have been made to the following extent :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1st.—Advances to zemindars and others for the purchase of grain, without interest ..	10,000	0	0
2nd.—To traders and others of a safe and respectable character, with interest ..	11,567	0	0
3rd.—To zemindars and talookdars to assist their ryots ..	9,950	0	0
4th.—To landholders for land improvements ..	69,000	0	0
5th.—To the Purulia Municipality ..	4,000	0	0

All the above advances were made previous to the last fortnight, but those made in the Gobindpore sub-division are not included in the above, as the returns that have been called for have not yet been received.

The loaning out of the Government grain to the cultivators and others on security, and to chowkedars and talahdars, up to the 27th ultimo, is as follows :—

	Md.	S.	C.
To cultivators :—			
In the Govindpore Circle ..	42,283	28	10
" Roghoonathpore, West Circle ..	25,228	29	1
" Ditto East ..	28,432	0	0
" Purulia Circle ..	18,344	21	0
" Manbazar ..	4,000	0	0
To non-cultivators :—			
In the Govindpore Circle ..	1,805	0	0
" Roghoonathpore, West Circle ..	573	28	8
" Ditto East ..	316	0	0
" Purulia Circle ..	76	0	0
" Manbazar ..	..	..	..
To chowkidars :—			
In the Govindpore Circle ..	222	0	0
" Roghoonathpore, West Circle, ..	256	20	0
" Ditto East ..	284	0	0
" Purulia Circle ..	171	24	0
" Manbazar ..	..	..	..
To 24 tahildars, at two seers each, whilst employed in guarding Government grain in transit, &c. ..	155	36	0
* Total ..	1,22,141	27	3

A large number of cultivators who had taken small advances of grain in April and May, are now again coming forward for a second instalment, which is being given them. These advances will have to be continued during the whole of the transplanting time, to enable those cultivators to subsist themselves, and pay their laborers, who are unable to obtain advances from the mahajans.

F.—(a) CHARITABLE RELIEF BY GOVERNMENT.

The grouping out of the distressed pergunnahs, which had been completed in all the other circles some time ago, has now also been finished in the Manbazar Circle, except in pergunnah Palma, which yet has to be sub-divided. The pergunnahs entered in the margin have now been divided into 50 groups, and officers appointed. The total number of groups now amount to 214. Those in the Govindpore, the two Roghoonathpore, and the Purulia Circles, have been supplied with Government rice, but as yet distribution has only commenced in the Govindpore and Purulia Circles; in the other three circles relief in the shape of uncooked food is still being afforded by the sub-committees, but will soon cease, as the Group Officers in the Roghoonathpore and Manbazar Circles will soon be in a position to take over this description of relief from them. The average numbers getting relief from the Group Officers is given below :

	Men.	Women.	Children.
In the Govindpore Circle ...	263	850	504
" Purulia ..	1,851	1,289	

It therefore appears that in these two circles alone uncooked rice is being given to no less than 4,766 persons, which is, I consider, a far larger number than it can possibly be necessary to relieve in this way. I have therefore addressed the officers concerned, pointing out the absolute necessity of reducing the numbers to the lowest possible extent, and

directed their attention to the orders of Government, which limit the relief by Group Officers to the preservation of life only, and nothing more can, I consider, be expected from the Government. It is, however, necessary to remark that in this district in particular there are a very large number of excessively poor people, who in all times of scarcity suffer extreme privation, and in many instances, I have no doubt, die from want of proper nourishment. They consist of the aged and infirm, the lame, blind, and diseased, all of whom are unable to work, and in ordinary times live on charity and what their relatives may choose to give them. On account of stores of Government grain having however now been placed in each group of villages, and the people having come to know that the Government have benevolently determined that no deaths from famine shall take place that can be prevented, the relatives of these people and the more wealthy villagers now refuse to support them as heretofore, so that all those incapable of work are now thrown on the hands of the Relief Officers, who are regularly besieged by applicants for relief when visiting the groups, and find it very difficult indeed to discriminate between those who are really in want of assistance, and those who might manage to support themselves.

The quantity of Government grain expended in the sub-circle during the fortnight amounts to 539 maunds 34 seers 8 chittachs.

F.—(b) CHARITABLE RELIEF BY RELIEF COMMITTEES.

The Relief Committees having been relieved of the charge of distributing uncooked food in the Purulia and Govindpore Circles, the expenses incurred by these committees have been somewhat reduced, but still continue high.

Classified as directed in the notification of the Central Committee dated the 4th March last, the sums expended during the last fortnight according to the returns up to the 27th ultimo are as follows:—

		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
In the Govindpore Circle	...	604 2 11	0 0 0
.. Roghoonathpore, W. Circle	...	1,388 7 9	521 8 9
.. Ditto, E. "	...	1,130 12 3	95 2 6
.. Purulia Circle	...	421 4 3	439 8 3
.. Manbazar "	...	Not given.	
Total	...	3,553 11 2	1,056 3 6

The numbers receiving relief in the above forms during the fortnight under report amounted to—

		B.	C.	D.
In the Govindpore Circle	..	731	0	0
.. Roghoonathpore, W. Circle	..	343	77	0
.. Ditto, E. "	..	292	24	0
.. Purulia Circle	..	1,983	1,179	0
.. Manbazar "	..	1,841	0	0
Total	..	5,190	1,280	0

The grand total of persons relieved by the several Relief Committees in the fortnight ending the 13th ultimo was 10,496, against 6,470 in the fortnight ending the 27th ultimo; so that there has been a reduction in the numbers relieved by the Relief Committees, amounting to 4,026; but as 4,756 have received uncooked food from the Group Officers, there has really been an increase in the total numbers relieved of 780 persons.

Large numbers of women of respectable families are still applying for cotton being served out to them to spin into thread, and large numbers are being relieved in this manner in the Roghoonathpore and Purulia Circles; the thread is then given over to persons of the weaver caste, Tantia and Jolhas, and when made, the cloths are served out to those frequenting the poor-houses, who are destitute of clothing; three sets of people are therefore relieved in this manner with very little extra cost to the committees than the value of the cloth.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasuries as shown in the last narrative, Rs. 1,85,224-11-10.

Expenditure during the last fortnight up to the 27th June, 1874—

On Relief Works.

		Rs. A. P.
No. 1. 1st Section, Chaybassa Road,	Purulia to Kantadi	... 334 5 0
No. 2. Ditto	ditto Kantadi to Chota Urma	... 28 11 3
No. 3. 2nd ditto	ditto Chota Urma to Jojodi	... 157 0 0
No. 4. 3rd ditto	ditto Jojodi to Jamdi	... 293 0 0
No. 5. 4th ditto	ditto Jamdi to Subarnarekha	... 181 0 0
No. 7. 1st ditto	Bankoora Road, Purulia to Singbazar	... 365 8 6
No. 8. 2nd ditto	ditto Singbazar to Ludhurka	... 131 0 0
No. 9. 3rd ditto	ditto Ludhurka to Hurab	... 115 0 0

	Rs.	A.	P.
No. 10. 4th Section, Bancoora Road, Hura to Chatna boundary	...	232	8 0
No. 11. Chhura Junction	...	127	0 0
No. 12. Road from Damda to Burrabazar	...	294	13 3
No. 13. 1st Section, Manbazar Road, Purulia to Chipida	...	284	1 6
No. 23. Road from Manbazar to Kasipore, Ledadi to Palgao	...	41	9 3
No. 24. Purulia and Chas Road, Purulia to Artah	...	144	5 0
No. 25. Road from Jhalda to Chandil	...	51	10 0
No. 17. Hazareebagh Road, from Gowai River to Hazareebagh boundary	...	1,415	1 6
No. 23. Manbazar and Kasipore Road	...	286	2 6
No. 13. 1st Section, Manbazar Road, Chipida to Konda	...	488	9 0
No. 14. 2nd ditto ditto Konda to Manbazar	...	444	13 9
No. 17. Raneegunge Road, Rangoonathpore to Saltora	...	1,965	12 9
No. 17. Hazareebagh Road, F. to K.	...	1,819	2 9
No. 19. Road from Telkupi to Chelliana	...	1,399	13 9
No. 21. Ditto Dubra to Damoodah	...	784	15 0
No. 17. Raneegunge Road, Saltora to Bancoora boundary	...	40	8 0
Total	...	11,347	9 0

Advances made during the fortnight to trustworthy residents to purchase grain—

	Rs.	A.	P.
To zemindars to assist their ryots	...	0	0 0
To ditto and others for land improvements	...	640	0 0
Establishments and contingencies	...	438	14 8
Transport of Government grain	...	21,995	12 3
Storage of Government grain	...	0	0 0
Minor relief works	...	1,500	0 0
Grant-in-aid to charitable relief	...	297	0 0
Total	...	24,861	10 11

Grand Total up to end of fortnight ... 2,21,433 15 9

Disposal of Government grain—

	Mds.	Srs.	Chs.
1st. Grain disposed of up to date of last report	...	98,482	31 4
2nd. Grain disposed of during the fortnight	...	0	0 0
a. By sale to laborers	...	0	0 0
b. Ditto to public	...	24	0 0
c. In charitable relief or in any other way	...	40,823	0 0½
Total	...	1,29,329	31 4½

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Manbhoon on the dates nearest the 27th June, 1874, for which Returns may be available.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total quantity of Government grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.				Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
			By sale to the public or to laborers on relief committees and road constructions.	By grain distributed in any shape.	By advances to ryots and others on security.	By payment in kind to laborers.		
		Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.
Goradpore ...	23rd June, '74	68,182 5 10	1,246 7 4	323 0 0	41,088 28 10	111 0	45,669 35 14	1,220
Raghonathpore, W. C.	25th "	45,896 0 4	1,320 6 4	250 20 0	25,892 17 8	143 0	28,132 3 13	7,000
Ditto, E. C.	25th "	33,055 38 7½	1,401 7 7½	284 0 0	28,738 0 0	273 28	30,756 36 7½	7,000
Purulia ...	27th "	26,798 0 0	.....	1,553 13 10	18,421 21 11	11,660 8	12,000 0 0	3,000
Manbazar ...	13th "	3,843 0 0	.....	.....	3,843 0 0	...	6,000 0 0	6,000

No return has been received from the Manbazar Circle later than the 13th June, 1874.

PURULIA,
The 1st July, 1874.

E. A. ROWLAND, Colonel,
Deputy Commissioner.

Statement of Relief Works, together with the Number of Persons employed on each Work, as required in Government Orders No. 144—T.P., of 5th May, 1874.

No.	NAME OF WORK.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.						Total number of laborers on each work.	
		On daily wages.			On piece-work.				
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	On daily wages.	On piece-work.
PURULIA CIRCLE.									
1	1st section.—Chybassa road, from Purulia to Kantadili.	12	16	...	26	5	...	24	31
2	1st section.—Chybassa road, Kantadili to Chota Urma.	10	25	15	...	...	...	50	...
3	2nd section.—Chybassa road, Chota Urma to Jogodi.	16	10	7	42	10	9	32	61
4	3rd section.—Chybassa road, Jogodi to Jamdi.	...	...	...	47	18	8	...	73
5	4th section.—Chybassa road, Jamdi to Sooburnrekha.	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
6	1st section.—Bankoora road, from Purulia to Singbazar.	33	20	...	96	...	...	53	96
7	2nd section.—Bankoora road, Singbazar to Ludhurka.	20	8	...	62	15	...	28	77
8	3rd section.—Bankoora road, Ludhurka to Hurah.	16	14	...	5	7	...	30	12
9	4th section.—Bankoora road, Hurah to Chatna boundary.	12	3	...	54	7	...	15	61
10	Churna Junction	10	8	...	24	9	7	18	40
11	Road from Damdah to Barrabazar	9	6	...	97	10	...	15	107
12	1st section.—Manbazar road, from Purulia to Kenda (A. Purulia to Chipida).	15	21	...	102	...	...	36	102
13	Road from Ludhurka to Gourandi (Ludhurka to Loh).	1	...	...	5	3	...	1	8
14	Road from Purulia to Chass (Purulia to Artah).	...	16	...	108	...	...	16	108
15	Road from Manbazar to Kasipore (Ledadi to Palgaon).	26	...	1	...	...	...	27	...
16	Road from Jhaldi to Chandil	69	100	6	...	...	...	175	...
17	Road from Gowai River to Hazareebagh boundary.	31	129	92	411	19	13	252	443
Total P. W. D. laborers		290	376	121	1,079	103	37	787	1,219
ROGHONATHPORE—WEST CIRCLE.									
18	Raneegunge road.—Roghoonathpore to Saltora	296	194	23	791	370	85	513	1,246
19	Bankoora " C. to D.	20	30	...	680	150	100	50	930
20	Hazareebagh road, F. to K.	12	...	...	423	60	21	12	504
21	17 M. road from Dubra to Damuda, near Kurgali.	12	...	...	288	52	...	12	340
22	Road from Telkupi Ghat to Cheliana	23	50	...	538	123	28	73	688
Total P. W. D. laborers		363	274	23	2,720	754	234	660	3,708
ROGHONATHPORE—EAST CIRCLE.									
23	Road from Manbazar to Gourandi, Gourandi to Linh.	7	54	8	8	...	...	69	8
24	Road from Manbazar to Kasipore, Kasipore to Palgaon.	3	...	...	40	20	...	3	60
25	Bankoora road, Gourandi to Bankoora boundary.	...	...	...	22	7	...	...	38
Total P. W. D. laborers		10	54	8	70	27	9	72	106
GOVINDPORE CIRCLE.									
26	Govindpore and Tunli road	33	41	3	90	48	13	77	152
27	Road from Poddarchi to Kapasara	...	...	...	47	35	11	...	93
28	" " Niruba to Telkupi Ghat on the Damoodah.	5	3	...	70	13	9	8	93
29	" " Govindpore to Damuda	70	61	18	163	127	35	155	325
Total P. W. D. laborers		114	105	21	370	224	68	240	663

Statement of Relief Works, together with the Number of Persons employed on each Work, as required in Government Orders No. 144—T.F., of 6th May 1874.—(Continued.)

No.	NAME OF WORK.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.						Total number of laborers on each work.	
		On daily wages.			On piece-work.				
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	On daily wages.	On piece-work.
MANBAZAR CIRCLE.									
30	Road from Manbazar to the end of Manbhoom pergunnah.	...	...	...	63	39	14	...	116
31	Road from Manbhoom pergunnah to Judpore.	11	...	...	195	136	48	11	379
32	Road from Manbazar to Kasipore, Manbazar to Lalpore.	...	...	...	77	18	16	...	110
33	Road from Lalpore to Ledadi.	5	5	1	112	64	17	11	198
34	1st section—Manbazar road, Chipida to Kenda.	31	217	31	60	63	...	279	172
35	2nd " " " Kenda to Gopalnagore.	27	47	13	55	55	...	87	110
36	Ditto, Manbazar road, Gopalnagore to Manbazar.	7	4	3	45	13	7	14	65
	Total P. W. D. laborers	81	273	48	636	408	101	402	1,145
(B.)—Minor Relief Works under Circle Officers.									
PURULIA CIRCLE.									
	Siju tank	...	...	...	27	24	3	...	54
	Dimdiha "	2	1	...	22	22	7	3	51
	Tetlo "	7	29	6	9	6	...	35	15
	Jambald "	15	47	11	9	20	8	73	37
	Bichasi "	6	21	5	8	8	2	32	18
	Bhanura "	9	40	9	10	9	...	58	19
	Ludhurka "	7	8	1	2	2	...	16	4
	Kesourghur tank	6	12	2	...	...	...	22	...
	Aymundi "	...	...	...	4	5	3	...	12
	Biralgora "	6	25	4	8	4	...	36	12
	Heslah "	44	138	52	13	...	...	234	13
	Mudda "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jarah "	6	22	9	5	...	...	37	6
	Urnsaram "	2	4	...	...	...	...	6	0
	Jhalda "	3	5	...	5	8	...	9	13
	Hesla pergunnah tank	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4
	Joytorah "	2	2	1	...	...	...	5	...
	Pundra "	...	...	...	23	12	...	...	35
	Burdagamura "	...	...	...	9	6	5	...	20
	Artah and Chandunkari road	30	54	4	...	...	...	68	...
	Total	147	402	104	156	127	29	653	312
ROGHOSNATHPORE—WEST CIRCLE.									
	Asera tank	...	...	...	58	27	5	...	100
	Para "	3	26	1	31	12	2	30	45
	Pharabad "	...	...	...	26	13	3	...	42
	Rowtorah "	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	6
	Mahal "	2	5	1	21	8	...	9	29
	Total	5	31	2	139	73	10	38	222
ROGHOSNATHPORE—EAST CIRCLE.									
	Bortorah tank	5	21	3	2	1	1	39	4
	Juganpore "	5	28	23	14	1	...	56	15
	Muradihi "	15	63	11	1	4	...	89	5
	Mohoda "	3	3	...	2	1	...	6	3
	Dhuluri "	3	9	6	1	...	...	18	1
	Upadrah "	10	49	16	...	...	...	75	...
	Sirjam "	2	5	2	66	9	7	9	52
	Kalinkeari "	8	31	24	37	7	...	63	44
	Gourandihi "	17	56	6	2	...	...	79	3
	Gopalpore "	1	9	2	51	62	4	12	107
	Bhatin "	8	24	10	10	1	1	42	13
	Sootabjee "	17	53	6	...	...	...	75	...
	Paurasole "	18	45	7	...	...	...	68	...
	Total	112	394	115	186	76	13	621	275

Statement of Relief Works, together with the Number of Persons employed on each Work, as required in Government Order No. 144—T.F., of 5th May 1874.—(Concluded.)

No.	NAME OF WORK.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.						Total number of laborers on each work.	
		On daily wages.			On piece-work.			On daily wages.	On piece-work.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.		
GOVINDPORE CIRCLE.									
	Subnupore tank	14	13	1	10	13	14	29	...
	Ghagra	6	15	1	6	6	1	22	27
	Uthjeriah	16	34	10	5	6	1	60	13
	Gorgoro	2	4	3	3	3	2	9	8
	Paharpur	...	...	...	13	3	2	...	18
	Murdmara	11	12	4	15	14	5	27	34
	Moko	4	...	...	8	6	2	4	16
	Macha Mahal	3	4	7	10	1	1	14	15
	Mera	2	2	1	15	9	2	5	26
	Cheloge	3	2	2	10	3	...	7	13
	Bilijhurka	...	...	...	34	12	2	...	48
	Total	63	83	28	124	73	21	177	218
MANBAZAR CIRCLE.									
	Cholagoora tank	...	...	...	183	...	...	...	183
	Kajolkoora	6	...	...	127	...	...	6	127
	Kaloo	39	89	25	14	...	...	153	14
	Total	45	89	25	324	...	...	159	324
(C.)	Court of Wards	...	...	...	Not received.				
(D.)	Grand total of laborers in Purulia Circle	437	778	225	1,235	230	66	1,531	1,531
	Grand total of laborers in Boghoonath-pore, W. Circle.	368	305	25	2,359	827	244	3,930	3,930
	Grand total of laborers in Boghoonath-pore, E. Circle.	122	448	123	256	103	22	693	381
	Grand total of laborers in Govindpore Circle.	177	191	49	494	297	89	417	880
	Grand total of laborers in Manbazar Circle.	120	362	73	960	408	101	561	1,490
		Men.		Women.		Children.		On daily wages.	On piece-work.
	Total number of laborers on all works in the district	7,084		3,949		1,017		3,809	8,191

NOTE.—This statement shows the number of laborers employed on the last day of the fortnight ending the 5th June, whilst in the body of the report under heading "Relief Works" the average number employed during the fortnight was given; hence the difference.

PURULIA,
The 1st July, 1874.

E. A. ROWLATT, Colonel,
Deputy Commissioner.

No. 37M.A., dated Calcutta, the 30th June 1874.

From—LORD H. ULIOK BROWNE, Commissioner of the Presidency Division,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Searcity and Relief Dept.

In continuation of my No. 31M.A., dated 18th June 1874, submitting the fortnightly narrative of the Collector of Nudda for the fortnight ending 15th June 1874, I have now the honor to submit the Collector's report* for the fortnight ending 29th June 1874.

* No. 754—S.R., dated 29th June 1874.

2. The large area sown with sons rice has drawn away, for the first weeding, more able-bodied laborers from relief works than I had expected, but nevertheless distress is on the increase among the aged and helpless.

3. I am in demi-official communication with Government on the subject mentioned in the latter part of the Collector's paragraph 8.

No. 756-S.R., dated Kishnaghur, the 20th June 1874.

From—C. O. STREVENS, Esq., Collector of Nuddea,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative of distress for the fortnight ending this day.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

1. The bazars in different parts of the district still continue to receive supplies from dealers and importers. With the exception of the thanas of Kaligunge and Nakasipara in the Sudder sub-division, portions of thanas Karimpur and Tehatta in Meherpur, thana Jaguli, and part of thana Ranaghat, in sub-division Ranaghat, the supply in the local markets, generally speaking, is adequate to meet local wants. It is reported, however (probably correctly), that the stocks in the hands of the mahajuns have fallen very low; private trade seems scarcely sufficient to provide food, if such provision be needed for a long time. Stores of grain in the hands of the well-to-do people have been nearly exhausted. Some of the mahajuns, I regret to say, are taking advantage of the high price of grain to sell out of the district, instead of looking after their *Khataks*.

The joli dhan crop is now being cut, and bhura and cheena will be fit for harvesting by the first week of July. These, however, are but small crops. It is the general opinion that the reaping of the present aous crop in certain portions of the district will commence within three weeks, and that the bulk of the new crop will have been reaped within two months from this date.

2. The following are the rates of common rice which have prevailed in the several markets:—

	Rs.	A.
Kishnaghur	3	6 per maund.
Santipore	3	8
Ranaghat	3	2
Chagda	3	2
Bongong	3	0
Kooshteah	3	8
Chooadanga	3	4
Alamdanga	3	2
Damurhuda	3	4
Dowlatgunge	3	4
Debagram	3	14—4 Rs.

A slight rise in the rice is generally observable. It is the highest at Debagram, and lowest in Bongong. This general rise in the price of rice was to be expected, and will probably continue in most places till the present aous crop is reaped. I hear, however, that at Kooshteah prices are falling a little.

3. There is no information which can be relied on as to the quantity of grain in stock, but from the reports received from the sub-divisional officers, it is indicated that in most parts of the district stocks are sufficient to carry the people through till the present aous crop is harvested. In Nakasipara, Kaligunge, Karunpur, Tehatta, and Jaguli thanas, the stocks are very low.

4. *State of the crops.*—Joli dhan has nearly been harvested. Bhura and cheena are still on the fields, but they have reached maturity. The aous crop is doing very well. Opportune falls of rain have greatly benefited the crop. The young plants look very healthy, and if the weather continue to be propitious, we have every reason to hope for a splendid harvest. In consequence of the very early sowings, and of the favorable weather, some of the aous dhan is already in the ear, and it is not unlikely that by the end of July this portion of the crop will be harvested. The quantity of land under aous cultivation this year is said to be considerably larger than usual, probably about one-fourth more. Amun sowings have been going on for some time with much success. The sugarcane, arhar, and indigo, are all promising.

5. There has been sufficient rain in all parts of the district. The prospects of the next season are very cheering.

6. Distress has however decidedly increased, but no case of actual starvation or of extreme misery for want of food has yet been reported. I may mention that on the 20th May last, I received a petition from Debagram bearing some 1,500 signatures, to the effect that all the agriculturists there were "selling off their marketable possessions;" that able-bodied laborers with average families had been "reduced to skeletons" for want of food; that a large number of people were subsisting on food of a "revolting nature;" that a great many of the ryots were selling off their live stock, and that three persons had been reported by eye-witnesses to have died for want of food. I immediately made enquiries from both officials and non-officials, though some of the statements (e.g., that regarding the laborers), were known to have little or no foundation. I am glad to say that the reports I have obtained entirely corroborated the information which I had before in my possession. Investigation showed that there was no ground whatever for the statement that three persons had died from starvation. Unfortunately the stir and agitation caused by the very ill-judged, though no doubt benevolently intended steps of the petitioners, did much harm. I had intended about the time to visit the locality, but I happened to hear that the petitioners had prepared the people to come to me in crowds. I therefore very reluctantly resolved to abandon my intention for the present, as I thought I

should do more harm than good. The agitation, I believe, has now subsided. The number of grain-thefts reported by the police during the fortnight was eight. They occurred in the following sub-divisions: Sudder 1, Kooshtea 1, Chooadanga 3, Bongong 1, and Ranaghat 2.

7. There has been a visible decrease in Abkaree revenue in sub-divisions Ranaghat and Kooshtea. The sub-divisional officers attribute this decrease to the increase in the price of food-grain. In all other sub-divisions the excise revenue may be said to have remained stationary, but I ought to mention that the distressed part of the district never brings in much.

8. *Condition of any special tract.*—Distress has overtaken the northern portion of thana Karimpore in Meherpore. The sub-divisional officer has been to the spot to enquire into the extent of distress there, and to ascertain the best mode of relief which may be given to the people. The population of this part of the thana amounts to 25,000 individuals. It is reported that the stock there is very low, and if grain be not imported severe distress may soon be felt. I have heard that Baboo Nafar Chandra Pal Chowdhuri is importing grain there. The crops will soon be ripe in Karimpore, and if there be no inundation the distress will here be of very short duration. The sub-divisional officer of Bongong reports that he has obtained intelligence of distress in certain tracts of thana Mohepore. He has promised to inspect that tract, and after enquiry to submit a report. I do not, however, expect that there is anything very wrong there. The Deputy Collector of Ranaghat reports: "there is some fear of distress in the eastern part of the thana Rangahat," i.e., in the villages about Aarnali, among the non-agricultural classes. Enquiries are being made to ascertain the extent of distress in that part; here again I do not anticipate anything very serious. In the more seriously distressed parts, the cultivators and persons of the middle classes are feeling the pressure greatly. I was about to give loans in money to some of the zemindars for these persons, but a telegram received yesterday from Government has forbidden me to advance anything but grain, and I have no Government grain to advance. I have, however, written demi-officially on the subject, and I hope that supplies may soon come. The general health of the district is good.

9. The construction and repair of roads are generally going on as usual. The construction of kutchra roads in the Sudder has now been resumed. Most of the tuccavee tanks have been finished, or the work, except dressing and turfing, has been stopped by the rain. It seems probable that we shall not now have to execute all the works which I had projected. Paddy-husking, and jute and cotton-spinning, are going on, but it seems difficult to get enough of the raw materials. The number of sufferers unfit to work has increased of late, and the Debagram and Mooragatcha sub-committees have been authorised to open gratuitous relief operations, spending up to the limit of 100 maunds and 40 maunds, respectively, per diem. The number of laborers employed on Government tanks and roads on the last Saturday was about 1,500, and the total number of men employed may roughly be estimated at 7,000.

10. *Transport of food.*—I have scarcely anything to add to this head in this report; export and import business seems to be carried on as usual. The approximate quantity of rice imported to sub-division Ranaghat during the fortnight is 2,100 maunds. The quantity exported from Bongong and Ranaghat may be estimated at 3,500 maunds, and 560 maunds respectively.

CHARITABLE RELIEF.

11. The distribution of charitable relief has been commenced, as above stated, by the Debagram and Mooragatcha sub-committees. My application for 5,000 maunds of Burmah rice has been sanctioned. This quantity of rice will be distributed for gratuitous relief in thanas Kaliganje and Nakasipara, where it is reported the stock of rice has fallen very low.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

	Rs.	A.	P.
12. Total amount advanced under Land Improvement Act.	1,80,997	10	8
Expenditure for relief works during the fortnight ..	5,800	0	0
Expenditure for gratuitous relief ..	1,980	0	0
Total ..	1,88,277	10	8

No. 1702—S.R., dated Berhampore, the 6th July 1874.

From—E. W. MOLONY, Esq., Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

IN forwarding the usual fortnightly rice statement for the period ending the 4th of July, I have the honor to state that I have very few remarks to make in addition to what has been reported in detail by the several district officers.

2. The position has not materially changed during the week that has elapsed. The future prospects continue excellent. The Rajshahye staff has been strengthened by the addition of a sub-divisional officer (Mr. Clay) transferred from Bogra, and a sub-deputy Collector, Baboo Okhoy Coomax

Bose from Maldeh, and by the appointment of two group superintendents in the North Burhind sub-division. The Magistrate has decided to introduce that system for the parts immediately adjoining Dinagepore, owing to the circle officers reporting that he had ascertained personally that the condition of the people there was such as to require closer watching and inspection. Two other superintendents will be selected as soon as the Magistrate can find fit men. Those already sent are head-constables.

3. The importations spoken of in my last narrative, with the improving prospects, have had a sensible effect in bringing down prices at all places accessible by the large rivers. This should tide over much of the interval of time that has to elapse before the aous crop begins to have an effect.

4. In connection with that subject I have to report with reference to the remarks contained in the 2nd paragraph of my narrative of the 7th of June, that on enquiry I find that all officers are of opinion that the effect of the aous crop on the market will be felt more decidedly and earlier than usual this year. The crop is earlier and much more extensive and promising than in 1866. There will be need of realising cash on the part of the cultivators, and whether the rice is brought to the market or not, the markets will be relieved of the demands of the great mass of the cultivators. I therefore anticipate that the effect of the aous crop will be very sensibly felt in the latter half of September, and that the effect it produces will last almost, if not quite up to the period of the winter crop being harvested, provided only that the prospects of the winter crop continue good to the end of September.

5. The other heads of the report, as I have stated above, do not seem this fortnight to call for any remarks from me.

LIBERALITY OF THE MAHARAJAH OF BETTIAH.

No. B.R. dated Durbhanga, the 2nd July 1874.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of Patna.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has had an opportunity of seeing Mr. Howe's report, No. 245, dated 23rd June, to the effect that Mr. T. Gibbon had, in behalf of the Bettiah Raj, agreed to take over and be responsible for almost all the advances made from the Government treasury or Government golahs to ryots on the Bettiah estate.

2. I am directed to request that you will convey to the Maharajah of Bettiah, and also to Mr. T. Gibbon, an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's entire satisfaction with the liberality towards their ryots and the loyalty towards the Government which they have displayed in this matter.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT			BARLEY			RICE, BMT. SONY.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUL MILLET— COMPOO, BAKA.			GRASS MILLET— CHOLUX, JOWAR.			LASSER MILLET— LASSER, AND CH.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL.																					
Western Districts.																					
1. Barisal	13 4	13 0	13 8	16 0	17 0	25 0	12 4	13 0	10 0	12 8	13 4	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Backura	12 13	12 2	13 9	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 10	10 10	14 0	12 8	13 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dacca	12 0	12 0	14 12	15 0	15 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Malda	12 0	12 0	11 4	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Murshidabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Hooghly	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Howrah	13 0	12 8	15 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	16 8	12 4	11 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																					
8. Calcutta	13 0	13 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...
9. Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Nadia	13 6	13 5	14 8	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	9 11	16 8	10 10	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Nagera	11 5	11 8	13 6	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	19 13	12 13	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Moorshedabad	13 0	13 0	16 0	17 4	17 4	20 0	9 8	9 0	15 8	11 8	11 8	19 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Rangpur	11 0	11 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	23 8	8 8	8 8	20 0	12 12	12 12	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Nadia	14 0	13 8	17 0	17 0	17 0	35 0	10 0	9 12	19 0	13 8	13 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Bardhaman	13 12	12 0	...	15 0	15 0	37 8	8 4	7 0	15 0	12 12	11 4	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Burdwan	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 9	14 10	11 4	11 4	25 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Bonga	13 0	12 8	15 12	...	...	...	6 12	4 12	16 12	12 0	12 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Purnea	16 4	16 4	23 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 12	12 8	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Durgam	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 6	7 0	12 0	7 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Jangam	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	...	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																					
21. Dacca	11 4	11 4	13 8	20 0	20 0	23 0	10 8	10 8	14 8	13 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Pabna	12 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	40 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	12 8	12 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Barisal	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	18 0	18 8	13 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Mymensingh	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	24 0	11 4	11 4	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Sylhet	10 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	11 8	12 4	11 13	24 0	15 12	14 7	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Chittagong	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	10 0	15 0	13 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Comilla	10 0	10 0	11 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Chittagong	11 0	11 0	12 10	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 10	12 10	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Hill Tracts	8 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 4	10 0	20 0	15 10	14 0	26 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Return for week ending 4th July received after publication of last Gazette.

Return not received.

Wheat is little cheaper in Bulwer Sub-division and Calcutta, a little dearer in Rangpur, and considerably dearer in Boud-boof. Rice somewhat dearer in the interior, prices range as follows:—Wheat from 12-8 to 13-8 seers, best rice from 11 to 12-8 seers, common rice from 11 to 12-8 seers, and gram from 10 to 11 seers, per rupee.

In the interior prices range as follows:—Wheat from 10 to 11 seers, best rice from 10 to 11 seers, common rice from 10 to 11 seers, and gram from 10 to 11 seers, per rupee.

In the interior only.

In the interior the price of common rice ranges from 10-8 to 13-12 seers per rupee.

Common rice at 14-4 seers per rupee.

In the interior prices range as follows:—Wheat from 7 to 10 seers, best rice from 10 to 11-8 seers, common rice from 11-0 to 12 seers, and gram from 10 to 11 seers, per rupee.

1 In the interior prices range as follow -- Wheat from 12-4 to 13 seers, best rice from 9 to 10 seers, common rice from 11-8 to 13-8 seers, and grain from 14-8 to 17-8 seers, per rupee.

2 In the interior price of best rice ranges from 9 to 12 seers, common rice from 10 to 15 seers, and grain from 11 to 14-8 seers, per rupee.

3 Prices much easier in the Bhowanipore and division.

4 In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 7 to 8 seers, common rice from 8 to 13 seers, and grain from 8 to 10 seers, per rupee.

5 In the interior price of best rice 11 seers, and common rice 13 seers, per rupee.

6 In the interior the prices range as follow -- Wheat 10 seers, common rice from 11-8 to 16-8 seers, and grain from 14 to 16 seers, per rupee.

7 In the interior price of best rice ranges from 12 to 13 seers, common rice from 13 to 16 seers, paddy from 23 to 24 seers, and grain from 8 to 13 seers, per rupee.

8 In the interior prices range as follow -- Wheat from 11 to 13 seers, best rice from 9 to 11-8 seers, common rice from 11-8 to 14 seers, and grain from 10-8 to 16-8 seers, per rupee.

9 In the interior price of best rice ranges from 11 to 13 seers, common rice from 13 to 15-8 seers, and grain from 13 to 14 seers, per rupee.

10 In the interior price of best rice ranges from 14 to 16 seers, and common rice from 15 to 17 seers, per rupee.

11 In the interior price of best rice ranges from 17 to 14-8 seers, and common rice from 13 to 16 seers, per rupee.

12 Unkilling prices.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																							
DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUL MILL— CHOD, BAJRA.			GRASS MILLET— CHOD, JOWAR.			LARGE MILT RICE OR GRASS AND CHOD				
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
	BEHAR.																						
Patna	17 4	17 8	24 0	30 0	21 0	31 4	12 0	12 0	...	13 8	12 8	31 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...
	T																						
Jaipur	11 12	11 8	14 0	16 0	15 8	22 8	8 8	8 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	30 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
	U																						
Bankabad	15 0	15 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	11 8	11 8	18 0	17 4	17 6	...	18 0	18 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0		
	V																						
Arrah	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	6 8	6 8	17 0	12 0	11 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0
Arrah	15 8	16 0	14 0	23 0	19 0	23 0	7 4	7 0	12 8	14 0	12 8	16 8	...	...	...	30 0	19 0	30 0	19 0	18 8	18 8
	W																						
Bhupatpur	19 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	33 0	8 0	7 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0
Longhat	16 8	16 2	17 8	23 1	22 5	31 6	8 4	8 4	12 0	12 0	11 2	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0
Bagulpore	16 8	14 8	16 8	18 15	18 15	30 4	10 1	10 11	12 8	12 0	11 6	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0
Arrah	13 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	26 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	10 8	11 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	17 0	17 0
	X																						
Patna Pergunnah	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	11 8	10 8	18 0	12 0	13 0	40 0	13 8	...	...	18 8	17 0	17 0
ORISSA.																							
Patna	11 12	11 15	15 2	...	...	...	31 0	21 0	21 0	28 4	26 4	34 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	11 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	31 8	31 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MOTA NAGPORE.																							
Patna	11 0	10 8	13 8	10 0	14 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 8	13 8	12 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0
Patna	11 8	12 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 8	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0
Patna	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	24 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	10 8	11 0	13 0	...	...	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return for week ending 4th July received after publication of last Gazette.

† Return not received.

T In the interior price range as follows:—Wheat from 12 to 15 seers, barley from 12 to 20 seers, best rice from 8-12 to 10-4 seers, common rice from 10 to 12 seers, and gram from 16-8 to 16-8 seers, per rupee.

U In the interior price range as follows:—Wheat from 12-8 to 15-8 seers, barley from 17 to 20 seers, best rice from 7-8 to 9 seers, common rice from 11 to 12 seers, bulrush millet 12-8 seers, maize 16 seers, and gram from 16 to 20 seers, per rupee.

V In the interior price range as follows:—Wheat from 10 to 16 seers, barley from 12 to 20-8 seers, best rice from 7 to 12 seers, common rice from 9 to 12 seers, maize from 12 to 18 seers, and gram from 12 to 18 seers, per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th July 1874.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLANS.

In the interior price range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 16 seers, barley from 16 to 18 seers, best rice from 9-3 to 10-8 seers, common rice from 11 to 14 seers, lesser millet from 19 to 22 seers, Indur-cum from 14 to 18 seers, and gram from 14-12 to 15 seers per rupee.
 In the interior price range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 14 seers, best rice from 8 to 12-8 seers, common rice from 9 to 14 seers, bulnaah millet 17 seers, maine from 13-8 to 17 seers, and gram from 12 to 17-8 seers, per rupee.
 In the interior common rice is sold from 16 to 23 seers, per rupee.
 In the interior price range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 11-8 seers, best rice from 11 to 16 seers, common rice from 13 to 17 seers, and gram from 10 to 14 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 11th July 1874.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BORHAN DIVISION.	1. Bardwan, 13th* July 1874	1.34	A little rain fell in the interior of the district. More rain wanted for transplanting the late rice and for the early rice crop. Fever as before; few cases of cholera in the Sudder and sub-divisions.
	2. Bankoor, 11th " "	1.75	Generally showery, but in a partial sort of way. Rain is required in the greater part of the district to allow of transplantation being carried on, but no actual damage has yet been caused. Sugarcane and indigo have, however, benefited by the sunshine. Cholera and small-pox still reported.
	3. Meerboom, 11th " "	2.87	Showery and uncertain. Prospects continue excellent. Export for week ending 4th July, 1,499 maunds, chiefly to Bhagulpore Division. Prices almost stationary.
	4. Midnapore, 11th " "	0.17	A break has occurred in the rainy weather, which threatens to entail much damage. More rain urgently wanted, especially in the east and south-east. Canal irrigation is being much sought for. It is only on lands artificially irrigated that transplantation can take place. Rain is now much needed everywhere, but especially at Tumlook.
	5. Hooghly, 11th " "	1.03	Cloudy and clear alternately; heavy rain has fallen some short distance from the headquarters, but in the station little over an inch. In Serampore the rainfall has been .18 only. In many parts of the district the crops are suffering, in other parts they are doing well, but rain is wanted everywhere.
	Howrah, 11th " "	.36	There was no rain in the district during the week, except a shower on Friday. Weather sultry and wind from south. The seedlings of the aman or late rice are growing. Aana or early rice and jute have been sown. More rain is wanted. The lands are being ploughed for transplanting late rice seedlings, for which rain is wanted. Sugarcane plants, good.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	6. 24-Pergunnahs, 13th† July 1874	1.10	Very sultry, with few showers of rain. The prospects of the early rice crop continue favorable, but more rain is much wanted everywhere. The transplantation of the late rice has only been commenced to an inconsiderable extent on the low lands of Diamond Harbour, Busscherhat, and Barrackpore sub-divisions. Public health generally good, but a few cases of fever reported at Busscherhat; malarious fever abating at Khangora. Two fatal cases of cholera reported in thana Bhargore in the Sudder Sub-division.
	7. Naddea, 11th July 1874	0.46	Occasional showers, but no heavy rain. More rain is required for transplanting the aman or late rice crop. The prospects of the aana or early rice crop are everywhere favorable. The harvest will probably be an early one. There is a marked decline of prices in most parts of the district.
	8. Jessore, 11th " "	.73	Cloudy days and clear nights and little rain. The prospects of the indigo and early rice are very luxuriant. The latter is beginning to come into the markets and prices have been falling in consequence. In the south of the Magorah and the north and east of Nurrail sub-divisions, the sudden rise of the rivers, which are unusually high for the time of the year, has done a little damage to both paddy and indigo, but not much. More rain is generally wished for.
RAJSHAH DIVISION.	9. Moorsshedabad, 11th " "	2.74	General and tolerably abundant rain during the week. Cloudy and close. Prospects of crops continue excellent. Nothing further to report since last week. The recent fall in prices has been maintained. Cholera and small-pox have almost disappeared.
	10. Dinapore, 10th " "	3.86	Rain more or less heavy throughout the district. Prospects of the coming crops most excellent. The earliest bhadoi or early rice is being cut in a few places. Everywhere a good yield is expected. Sugarcane and jute both doing well.
	11. Maldah, 11th " "	4.92	Very rainy and cloudy. During the week under review the state and prospects of the bhadoi or early crops continue to be favorable, and unless injured and destroyed by inundation, there is every prospect of a good return from it. A greater part of the hymantee or late rice has been sown. In thana Gorigolia, the early aana bhadoi and jali rice is being reaped with a good return.

* Telegram of the 13th July, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 13th July, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall as Sunday Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
Central Districts.—(Contd.)			
12	Rajshahye, 11th July 1874	3.15	There has been almost daily rain throughout the district during the week. The next sown or early rice crop is reported to be in a most flourishing condition. The sowing of rona paddy has been commenced; it is not yet transplanted. The amun or late rice crop looks well. Sugarcane and mulberry are thriving. Prices are same as reported last week. Public health generally good; reports of cholera and small-pox are being rare.
13	Shangpore, 10th " "	12.91	Rain has fallen copiously almost every night. On the 9th more than 5 inches of rain fell during the 24 hours. Crop prospects are as favorable as could be wished. Early rice is being harvested. Late rice is being transplanted. Jute good.
14	Bogra, 11th " "	7.18	Reasonable. Everything continues satisfactory. The rain falls seasonably. An sown or early rice crop of unprecedented excellence is certain. The planting of the late rice is progressing favorably. Jute very good. If the prospects of the season continue as they are now, the harvest of the great crop will be abundant. The year propitious, and the condition of the country and people all that could be wished for.
15	Pabna, 11th " "	0.99	Weather dry and hot, with slight rainfall on the 8th instant. The harvesting of the sown or early rice and of kawni and bhura (milleta) has commenced, and the greater portion of the jali rice is cut. The culture of all these crops is as good as was expected. Amun or late paddy, sugarcane, and arhur (pulse), promise well. Public health good.
16	Darjeeling, 10th " "	3.69	Incessant rain almost every day, but not heavy. All the crops in both the hills and plains are progressing very favorably.
17	Jalpigoree, 10th " "	8.76	The steady rain has been most favorable, and prospects of coming crops could not be better. Juncera paddy is being cut, and is a full crop; there is, however, but little of it in the district. In some 20 days more bhundi or early crops should be cut, the late rain having done much to bring it to maturity.
	Cooch Behar, 9th " "	17.84	Very wet. Highest flood known for many years in town of Cooch Behar. The early rice will be damaged by the flood in some places. Prospects of the late rice are good at present.
Eastern Districts.			
18	Jamua, 18th* July 1874	0.63	Showers continue. State of crops good. But a subsequent telegram from the Collector in camp reports great damage done to rice by sudden rise of the rivers.
19	Ferozapore, 11th " "	.23	Only on the 5th and 7th instant there was a little rain, the rest of the week clear and sunny. The rivers have been rising very rapidly for some few days. The district officer has learnt that the water had made six inches during the night of the 10th, and that the sown or early rice has been injured in places subject to inundation. The District Superintendent is travelling in the south, and the effects of the sudden rise of the rivers on the late rice crops will be reported on his return. A good deal of the early rice will be cut in the next week or ten days and the crop not injured looks well. The height of the Ganges above zero is 20 feet 8 inches at Gosalundo. The price of coarse rice has risen at Gosalundo, but has fallen at Dhangah, Gopalgunge, and Madaripore, and is stationary at Ferozapore.
20	Buckergunge, 9th " "	1.40	Rainy and cool. Prospects of crops good.
21	Mymensingh, 10th " "	3.24	Cloudy, with heavy showers. An excellent sown or early rice crop. Transplanting of the later young rice progressing. The Brahmapootra and Jamuna unusually high, and some sown or early crop as well as jute destroyed. Reports also received of an inundation at Durgapore under the Garo Hills, but no details of damage.
22	Sylhet, 7th " "	3.21	The rain, though not abundant, has been most favorable for the crops. On the 5th and 6th instant it blew a gale. On the 6th it rained all day, and the barometer fell; the wind was from south and south-east. Everywhere the crops promise well. The amun or late rice crops have been much improved last week, owing to the rain and the rise of the rivers. The ryots in the neighbourhood of Laskarpore have begun to manure their lands, a thing never attempted before. The price of rice has fallen owing to the new rice coming in for sale. A slight shock of earthquake was felt at 1.6 P.M. of the 6th instant.
23	Chittagong, 9th " "	1.74	A fair amount of rain fell during the week; weather otherwise breezy and fine. From Cox's Bazar 1.63 inches only reported to 9th instant. Field work actively progressing. Nothing new since last report.
24	Nonkhally, 9th " "	3.05	Occasional showers of rain during the week, and strong southerly wind. The sown or early rice is doing well. The amun or late rice is being sown.
25	Tippurah, 10th " "	2.22	Some heavy rain, with fine sunshine alternately. Prospects of all crops good. Prices of rice continue much the same.

* Telegram of the 13th July, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Muller Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
CHITTAGONG DIV.			
Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)			
86	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 7th July 1874.	98	Constant rain throughout the whole week, weather seasonable. The paddy and cotton plants are thriving very well, owing to the constant falls of rain. Indian-corn is brought in small quantities for sale in the local markets. The plough cultivators are still employed in sowing paddy, for transplantation. The prospects on the whole are good.
	Hill Tipperah, 8th July 1874.	194	More rain is wanted in the northern part of the district, both for the sown or early and for the amon or late rice. The weather has been all that could be desired; in the west and south and about head-quarters alternate rain and sunshine. Paddy is looking very well, transplanting is going on briskly. Everywhere reports are favorable.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVISION.			
27	Patna, 13th* July 1874	3.21	Weather all that could be wished for; a little too much rain was falling, but the last three days of sunshine have done much good. The floods to the south are said not to have done much harm. Health of the district continues good.
28	Gya	1.60	Seasonable weather. Prospects of crops everything that could be desired.
29	Shahabad, 11th July 1874	2.65	Constant showers; rain heavier in the north than the south of the district. Prospects of crops so far good, but dry weather and sun are required. Damage done by the floods reported last week, slight and partial, and confined to the crops under influences of the water rush. Murwa (millet) being transplanted. Nursery rice being generally sown in the Sasaram sub-division. Sugarcane in good condition. Indigo promises to be an excellent crop. Health good; small-pox has disappeared, excepting a few cases here and there only.
30	Tirhoot, 11th and 12th July 1874.	6.74	Sectamurhee sub-division—4.71 inches of rain fell during the week; ryots are engaged in cultivating fields. Laborers well off. No disease among men or cattle; great decrease in relief works from people resorting to field labor. Transplanting going on rapidly, and prospects fair. Tajpore sub-division—7 inches of rain fell; no change in the prospects of crops; a few days' sunny weather is required for the low-lying makai or Indian-corn fields. No real harm done yet to crops, which promise well, except indigo. Mudhoobunnee sub-division—5.18 inches of rain fell during the week. Rice and bhadoi or early crops doing well, except in Motipur, where damaged by excessive rain. Transplanting of both crops is going on in every part of the sub-division. Murwa (millet) and makai (Indian-corn) have been more largely sown than last year. In Jhapurpore double the area has been sown. Report from Hajepore not received. There is no material change in the prospects of the sudder sub-division, great damage will be done to the bhadoi or early crop if the rain continues any longer to fall every day as it has hitherto done. Durbbunga sub-division—11 inches of rain since 1st instant. Bagmattee and Kurnah rivers overflowed their banks, submerging about 20 square miles of country lying between them north and east of Durbbunga town. Inundations customary, but earlier than usual. More rain will seriously damage crops. 12th instant promised fair weather, but wind was still east. If inundation does not subside within a week, submerged young paddy will probably perish. Damage to bhadoi or early crops insignificant as yet.
31	Arrau, 11th July 1874	8.47	Raining throughout the week; heavy showers on the 4th, 5th, 7th, and 8th instant. Too much rain has fallen; weeding operations are being impeded and the young makai (Indian-corn) plant is in many places choked by weeds; with a break of a few days of dry sunny weather the crops now choked with weeds may yet recover, but with a very few more days of rainy weather (such as at present) a large proportion of the makai or the main bhadoi or early crop will be lost. Owing to a flood in the Gunduk, the tract lying to the north of the embankment, covering an area of about thirty square miles, has been inundated and the bhadoi crops have been extensively destroyed. At Soopahia factory the water was flowing into the beating pits and the Mohai had to be stopped. Manufacture of indigo has commenced in some factories. Prices have fallen considerably owing to importations, and partly perhaps to the effect of the large advances of Government grain.
32	Chumpanee, 10th and 12th July 1874.	5.02	Very rainy weather. Very heavy rain reported from Ramnuggur. The rivers have risen and flooded a large tract to the north of Soogonli, destroying indigo and maize crops. The rice crop is uninjured. In the rest of the district prospects continue good, but fair weather is required for the maize and kudu crops which will be injured should the incessant rain continue. Bottish sub-division—Rainfall from 5th to 11th instant 8.87 inches.

* Telegram of the 13th July, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
BAGHUR Division.	33 Monghyr, 11th July 1874	2.34	Heavy and continuous rain up to Wednesday (8th) night. Thursday (9th), Friday (10th), and Saturday (11th) fine, but occasionally cloudy. People at the low lands were beginning to complain of too much rain for the early crops. These few fine days will remove all that. The young paddy crop very promising.
	34 Bhagalpore, 13th	2.56	Rain heavier in the north. Some few crops have been damaged by Koosee inundation; there is apparently every prospect now of a little sunny weather, for which there is a general outcry. Crops on the whole, however, are still promising. General health very good, but cholera has again broken out in Kutooria, in Banks Sub-division.
	35 Purneah, 11th	0.47	Heavy rain in the first part of the week, with thunder and lightning. Present prospects of fine weather, which is wanted. Crops to the west of the district injured by the floods of the Koosee. The rise is reported as high as in 1871; as the Ganges is falling it is hoped the water will soon subside. Arraerah and Kishengunge reports excellent, but fine weather is wanted both for weeding and transplanting.
	36 Southal Pergunnahs, 11th July 1874	2.58	Heavy rain followed by bright sunshine. The transplanting of paddy is briskly going on everywhere. Prospects of bladoi or early crops promising everywhere. Jaura (Indian-corn), gondli, and murwa (millets) are looking well. Public health generally good.
ORISSA.			
Orissa Division.	37 Cuttack, 13th* July 1874	1.45	Scanty rainfall in district; alternating sunshine and showers. Excellent weather for crops. Prices slightly falling. Public health good.
	38 Pooree, 9th	2.22	There has been slight rain. The weather is hot and cloudy and more rain is expected. Sowing operations are going on rapidly, and the seedlings of previous sowings are growing well. More rain is wanted in Khoordah. Cotton has just begun to be gathered. Sugarcane plants are being earthed up. Prices are stationary. Export continues. Public health good.
	39 Balasore, 10th	2.23	Scanty and hot. Very little rains have fallen in some places of the district. The young paddy plants are doing well, and have not suffered as yet from the want of sufficient rains.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
40	Hazareebagh, 10th July 1874	4.32	Continuously heavy rain except on the 9th and 10th instant. The maize requires some fine weather. It is reported sickly and drenched in parts. The gondli and murwa (millets) are as good as possible. Small-pox in the district and a few cases in Hazareebagh. General health good.
41	Lohardugga, 11th July 1874	1.47	Very little rain for this time of year, but the weather has been very favorable for the crops. All the reports from Chota Nagpore Proper continue to the effect that the prospects are at present very good, the crops are thriving splendidly. The Palamou sub-divisional report shows a rainfall of 6.75 inches during the week, and states that no harm has yet come to the bladoi or early crops, but if this rain continues much longer the crops must suffer. A week of fine weather is urgently required to give the young plants strength. The prospects of the rice harvest are excellent. General health good; small-pox diminishing.
42	Singbhoon, 10th July 1874	1.01	Hot and dry. The rain promised in the beginning of the week still holding off. Reports beginning to come in that more rain is required. The high land crops though nothing could be better than their present appearance, will suffer if the rains hold off much longer. Public health good, and condition of the people satisfactory.
43	Manbhoon, 11th July 1874	0.50	Partial and slight showers only. The want of rain is beginning to be severely felt, and more rain is anxiously looked for; in the northern part of the district where there had been too much rain, the dry weather has been beneficial, but in the rest of the district it has been injurious to the prospects of the crops. Transplanting is at a standstill, and the crops on the high lands are beginning to wither for want of moisture in the ground.

* Telegrams of the 13th July, received on the same day, show rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 14th July 1874.L. C. ABBOTT,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 21st to 27th June 1874.	Rain from 28th to 4th July 1874.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BARDHAMAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1874.		
	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	5.98	0.28	39.24	4th July	
		Cuttack ...	3.41	1.02	25.21	ditto.	
		Culina ...	2.14	1.30	18.24	ditto.	
		Bowdi-haul ...	2.15	1.14	20.03	ditto.	
		Ranagunge ...	3.77	0.65	16.70	ditto.	
	Bankoora	Jehanabad ...	3.40	1.03	18.45	ditto.	
		Bankoora ...	5.45	0.12	19.52	ditto.	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree ...	5.05	2.91	27.23	ditto.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore ...	2.30	2.08	11.28	ditto.	
		Tumlook ...	2.18	N.B.	18.82	ditto.	
		Gurbeta ...	1.52	1.00	20.19	ditto.	
		Contai ... { Dr. Collr's Office Exe. Engr's Office.	0.28	Not rec.	20.42	27th June	
	Hooghly	Hooghly ...	1.73	0.03	14.77	4th July	
		Sesamore ...	2.08	2.19	16.44	ditto.	
	Howrah	Howrah ...	0.74	1.35	11.97	ditto.	
	PRESIDENT.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.					
24-Pergunnahs.		Saugor Island ...	1.70	2.00	25.05	ditto.	
		Calcutta ...	0.56	1.08	18.29	ditto.	
		Alipore ... { Discharge Jail.	0.30	1.33	15.10	ditto.	
		Russeerhat ...	0.32	1.29	11.03	ditto.	
		Barasat ...	1.70	1.14	12.80	ditto.	
		Diamond Harbour ...	1.23	2.11	16.24	ditto.	
		Barrinore ...	4.11	1.47	16.21	ditto.	
		Satkhira ...	2.23	0.87	15.88	ditto.	
		Barackpore ...	2.80	1.93	14.35	ditto.	
		Dum-Dum ...	4.72	1.02	17.28	ditto.	
Nudda.		Dum-Dum ...	2.29	0.54	14.55	ditto.	
		Kishnagarh ...	5.01	0.49	25.00	ditto.	
		Bongong ...	3.83	0.73	23.08	ditto.	
		Meherpore ...	4.55	1.50	24.23	ditto.	
		Chundanganab ...	4.03	0.35	25.40	ditto.	
		Koonstee ...	4.47	0.45	24.03	ditto.	
		Ranaghat ...	2.80	0.95	21.96	ditto.	
Jessore.		Jessore ...	2.20	1.73	27.23	ditto.	
		Narail ...	5.01	3.56	26.88	ditto.	
		Khoshna ...	2.50	1.19	27.73	ditto.	
		Jhenidah ...	4.37	0.25	31.51	ditto.	
Moorshedabad.		Baschat ...	3.02	3.81	25.74	ditto.	
		Magorah ...	3.10	2.32	24.55	ditto.	
Dinagapore.		Berhampore ...	2.49	0.26	19.37	ditto.	
		Hampore Hunt ...	3.00	2.70	27.36	ditto.	
		City Moorshedabad ...	7.16	0.22	31.89	ditto.	
		Jungnigore ...	5.18	1.04	19.50	ditto.	
Maldah.		Azimgunge ...	4.58	0.65	21.27	ditto.	
		Lalgulla ...	2.65	1.75	19.34	ditto.	
Rajshahye.		Dinagapore ...	2.19	3.31	24.92	ditto.	
		Maldah ...	3.09	1.98	18.18	ditto.	
Bangore.		Baulah ...	1.75	0.24	19.03	ditto.	
		Natore ...	0.17	0.58	31.67	ditto.	
Bogra.		Bangore ...	4.09	2.55	20.86	ditto.	
		Blowangung ...	1.43	2.64	27.39	ditto.	
Pubna.		Titalya ...	2.38	Not rec.	30.31	27th June.	
		Bogra ...	5.08	0.98	39.84	4th July.	
Dacca.		Palma ...	4.90	0.52	28.89	ditto.	
		Serajung ...	3.20	Nil	24.65	ditto.	Not rec. 14th to 20th June.
Dacca.		Darjeeling ... { Telegraph Office ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	20.03	16th June.	
		Hospital ...	4.41	9.41	43.95	4th July.	
Bogra.		Jalpigore ...	6.59	7.93	48.62	ditto.	
		Bodah ...	3.79	9.48	63.00	ditto.	
Bogra.		Commissioner's Office ...	12.92	17.13	83.17	ditto.	From 12th April.
		Civil Surgeon's ...	10.74	18.80	99.74	ditto.	
Bogra.		Coch Behar ...	5.05	14.26	80.38	ditto.	

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 1st Jan to 31st June 1874.		RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.	
			Inches.	Up to date.	Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL—(Continued.)								
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1874.			
	Dacca	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	1.77	1.96	28.59	4th July.		
		Dacca { Hospital ...	2.10	0.91	29.69	ditto.		
		Manickgunga ...	0.78	1.48	31.17	ditto.		
		Manickgunga ...	1.82	0.96	29.10	ditto.		
	Fareedpore	Fareedpore ...	1.20	0.35	23.03	ditto.		
		Gondaloo ...	2.33	0.90	24.23	ditto.		
	Backergunge	Madaripore ...	1.02	2.55	32.55	ditto.		
		Burrial ...	4.65	Not rec.	23.09	27th June.		
		Peronopore ...	4.71	ditto.	16.37	ditto.		
		Patonkhally ...	5.20	ditto.	30.40	ditto.		
	Mymensingh	Dowlakhan ...	2.80	ditto.	31.18	ditto.		
		Mymensingh ...	3.84	5.86	41.65	4th July.		
		Jamalpore ...	5.10	0.78	23.35	ditto.		
		Atia ...	2.90	1.00	21.07	ditto.		
Sylhet	Kishoregunga ...	2.70	1.75	35.50	ditto.			
	Sylhet ...	6.25	2.40	77.74	ditto.			
Chittagong.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	0.50	0.80	31.50	ditto.		
		Chittagong { Jail ...	7.10	0.47	38.21	ditto.		
		Cox's Bazar ...	15.03	1.69	43.01	ditto.		
	Noakholly	Noakholly ...	4.02	5.30	41.35	ditto.		
		Cornillah ...	2.48	2.32	31.09	ditto.		
	Tipperah	Ibrahimbariah ...	1.04	2.02	28.0	ditto.		
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamates Hill ...	2.24	1.90	31.70	ditto.	Not rec. 14th to 30th June.
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	24.63	13th June.		
	BIHAR.							
	Patna.	Patna	Patna ...	4.75	3.05	15.80	4th July.	
Behar ...			4.95	4.22	16.19	ditto.		
Barh ...			2.83	4.13	13.01	ditto.		
Dinapore { Jail ...			4.10	2.50	18.70	ditto.		
Gya		Dinapore { Cantonment ...	3.30	2.55	16.62	ditto.		
		Gya ...	7.15	1.37	15.44	ditto.		
		Nowadah ...	9.61	2.30	24.39	ditto.		
		Arrunabad ...	7.70	1.41	14.88	ditto.		
Bhahabad		Jehanabad ...	4.73	3.09	15.09	ditto.		
		Arrah ...	5.15	3.10	20.08	ditto.		
		Sasaram ...	10.80	Not rec.	15.38	27th June...	Not rec. 24th to 30th May.	
		Buxar ...	6.70	2.19	11.00	27th July.		
Tirhoot		Bhuboah ...	10.27	2.22	19.61	ditto.		
		Mozufferpore ...	1.70	4.40	14.50	ditto.		
		Durbhanga ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	2.25	10th May ...	Not rec. 19th to 25th April and 3rd to 6th May.	
	Bhagalpur.		Hajepore ...	4.32	2.04	13.64	4th July.	
Saran	Mudhoobunnee ...	0.87	4.07	19.78	ditto.			
	Setanurhee ...	0.95	1.19	11.00	ditto.			
	Tajpore ...	0.85	4.70	16.42	ditto.			
Champana	Chuprah ...	4.74	2.17	12.78	ditto.			
	Sewan ...	6.00	0.27	17.85	ditto.			
	Motiharee ...	3.00	3.03	19.31	ditto.			
	Betiah ...	2.64	Not rec.	7.24	27th June...	Not rec. 31st May to 10th June.		
Moonghyr	Monghyr ...	3.78	8.55	25.73	4th July.			
	Hegoo Sarai ...	2.08	2.50	13.40	ditto.			
	Jamsoee ...	0.50	Not rec.	19.22	27th June.			
Bhagalpore	Bhagalpore ...	2.02	2.21	21.09	4th July.			
	Sonepat ...	1.78	8.11	20.85	ditto.			
	Muddehpore ...	1.00	8.70	16.38	ditto.			
Purneah	Banka ...	6.34	6.13	23.66	ditto.			
	Sanbora ...	2.40	4.61	22.50	ditto.			
	Purneah ...	2.80	3.72	21.31	ditto.			
	Kisengunga ...	4.00	0.67	30.08	ditto.			
Sonthal Fergunnah.	Sonthal Fergunnah.	Arrarah ...	6.00	10.73	38.70	ditto.		
		Deoghar ...	7.93	1.43	19.35	ditto.		
		Hajmahal ...	1.80	1.90	12.30	ditto.		
		Nya Boomka ...	3.77	1.55	14.14	ditto.		
Godda ...	4.50	3.85	16.06	ditto.				

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 3rd to 27th June 1874.	Rain from 28th June to 4th July 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.	1874.			
N.E.M.A.	Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office	1.90	0.10	24.60	4th July.		
		{ Hospital	2.37	0.30	25.43	ditto.		
		Jajpore	2.55	Not rec.	29.95	27th June.		
		Kandraparah	6.01	ditto.	0.70	ditto.		
		Jugasingapore	1.81	ditto.	13.95	ditto.		
	Poonce	False Point	0.25	4.20	13.61	4th July.		
		Poonce	0.47	0.95	13.62	ditto.		
		Khoordah...	0.80	0.84	16.93	ditto.		
	Balasore	Balasore ...	0.22	Nil	11.14	ditto.		
		Bhuddruck	1.00	0.13	17.04	ditto.		
		Jellasure	1.37	1.47	16.80	ditto.		
		Sorah	0.90	0.00	17.99	ditto.		
	Cuttack Tributary Mahal	Chandbilly	1.87	0.88	14.08	ditto.		
		Sambalpur	2.02	2.95	21.11	ditto.		
CHOTA NAGPORE.								
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.								
	Hazareelagh	Hazareelagh { Jail	2.40	2.91	18.53	ditto.		
		{ Dispensary	2.70	4.15	21.07	ditto.		
	Loharduggah	Pachumba	3.21	1.59	21.06	ditto.		
		Hanchee	0.91	1.72	16.31	ditto.		
	Singbhoom	Palamow	8.80	8.95	28.72	ditto.		
		Chybassa	1.17	0.48	16.38	ditto.		
	Manbhoom	Purulla	0.75	1.34	14.87	ditto.		
		Govindpore	3.40	2.68	23.53	ditto.	Not rec. 31st May to 6th June.	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.							
	Cachar	Cachar ...	2.95	0.54	65.44	ditto.		
		Hyinkandy	3.02	Not rec.	54.56	27th June.		
		Koyah	2.95	ditto.	58.12	ditto.		
	Goalparah	Goalparah	6.36	8.88	53.76	20th July.		
		Dhoochree	5.00	4.10	69.38	ditto.		
Kamroop	Gowhatty	2.53	0.50	48.82	ditto.			
	Burpettah	2.69	5.11	49.17	ditto.			
Durrang	Tepore	Not rec.	Not rec.	37.45	20th June.			
	Mungledye	ditto.	ditto.	38.40	ditto.			
Nowgong	Nowgong	2.71	ditto.	29.73	27th June.			
	Seesaugor	7.60	ditto.	78.76	ditto.			
Seesaugor	Golaghat	2.81	ditto.	44.06	ditto.			
	Jorehant	5.16	ditto.	58.25	ditto.			
	Nazoorah	3.41	ditto.	60.91	ditto.			
Luckimpore	Debrooghur	Not rec.	ditto.	44.95	23rd May.			
	North Luckimpore	ditto.	ditto.	51.32	13th June.			
	Suldya	ditto.	ditto.	47.61	28rd May...	Not rec. 5th to 11th April.		
Naga Hills	Namooogooding	2.01	ditto.	20.19	20th June.			
	Shillong	Not rec.	ditto.	11.10	16th May.			
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	Jaowai	ditto.	ditto.	21.60	ditto.			
	Cherrapunjee	ditto.	ditto.	133.03	23rd May			
Garro Hills	Tura	Tura	1.96	1.97	36.46	4th July.		
		Benares	8.46	Not rec.	9.73	ditto.		
		Akyab	15.80	2.80	42.80	ditto.		

CALCUTTA,
The 11th July 1874.

W. G. WILLSON,
Off. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 5th July to 11th July 1874.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	Thermometer.		Humidity, Sat. unit/100.	Wind.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	July 5th	10	29.617	29.635	85.8	81.0	79	W	6.9	...	C, K	
		16	29.642	29.660	84.2	81.5	80	S	10.7	0.02	...	scuds.
	6th	10	29.600	29.618	85.5	82.0	86	S W	8.2	...	K	
		16	29.612	29.631	87.4	81.8	77	S	13.8	...	S	
	7th	10	29.612	29.630	89.0	81.5	71	S S W	7.8	...	C, K, K	scuds.
		16	29.641	29.659	90.3	82.0	66	S W	15.1	...	K, C	
	8th	10	29.678	29.694	87.5	80.5	72	S W	6.2	...	...
		16	29.607	29.625	90.0	82.2	69	S by W	8.2	...	K	d
	9th	10	29.636	29.653	88.8	84.0	80	S by W	4.4	...	K	
		16	29.640	29.657	85.5	79.5	75	S by E	7.5	...	...
	10th	10	29.623	29.641	85.6	82.0	98	W	6.4	0.28	...	o
		16	29.615	29.633	85.6	81.9	87	S	6.9	0.03	S	
	11th	10	29.644	29.662	87.8	81.5	74	S by E	5.9	...	C, K	
		16	29.639	29.657	86.2	81.8	81	S E	9.5	0.28	C, K	
SINGAPORE.	5th	10	29.649	29.668	87	82	78	S S W	12.3	...	N	b, v, s
		16	29.607	29.623	87	82	79	S S W	10.9	0.10	N	m, scuds.
	6th	10	29.626	29.633	84	82	91	S W	16.6	0.10	N	d, o
		16	29.641	29.647	87	83	83	S S W	17.4	...	N	m, scuds.
	7th	10	29.644	29.660	88	88	76	S S W	12.6	...	N	b, s
		16	29.680	29.699	88	84	70	S	16.1	...	N	b, v, scuds.
	8th	10	29.703	29.708	88	83	80	S S W	12.1	...	N	b, v
		16	29.607	29.613	88	83	78	S S E	12.3	...	N	b, v
	9th	10	29.685	29.689	88	81	72	S	8.1	...	K, 4	b, s
		16	29.591	29.597	89	81	69	S S W	14.4	...	KS	b, s
	10th	10	29.659	29.665	85	82	87	S S W	16.9	0.80	N	d, o, v, scuds.
		16	29.650	29.651	88	83	80	S	9.4	...	N	v, scuds.
	11th	10	29.645	29.651	98	82	76	S S E	9.4	...	N	b, m, s
		16	29.650	29.656	89	82	73	S E	16.8	...	N	b, v
CHITTAGONG.	5th	10	29.651	29.748	86	81	79	S E	9.3	0.40	K, K, K	b, s
		16	29.678	29.670	85	83	83	S	12.2	0.10	KS	m, scuds.
	6th	10	29.633	29.725	84	81	87	S	10.0	0.30	K, KS	p
		16	29.649	29.634	85	80	79	S S E	15.7	0.20	KS	p, s
	7th	10	29.638	29.745	87	81	76	S W	9.2	0.01	E, KS	p
		16	29.695	29.657	87	81	76	S	11.5	...	C	b, v
	8th	10	29.680	29.772	86	80	75	S	6.7	0.10	K, KS	b, v
		16	29.648	29.680	86	80	75	S	12.9	...	K, K	b, s
	9th	10	29.657	29.740	85	80	79	S E	8.6	0.20	K, KS	b, s
		16	29.655	29.647	85	80	79	S	14.0	...	KS, K	c
	10th	10	29.633	29.726	84	79	78	S E	6.9	1.10	K, KS	c
		16	29.642	29.654	85	81	79	S	13.4	...	C, K, K, KS	p
	11th	10	29.650	29.749	85	78	71	E S E	6.6	...	K	b, v
		16	29.658	29.650	86	79	74	S S W	12.2	0.10	K, KS	p, v
MADRAS.	5th	10	29.754	29.784	89	76	59	W by N	7	...	...	c
		16	29.649	29.679	86	77	64	E by S	8	...	...	c
	6th	10	29.726	29.750	89	77	56	W N W	8	...	...	c
		16	29.696	29.698	85	77	58	E by S	7	...	...	c
	7th	10	29.740	29.770	81	77	82	S W	5	0.45	...	o
		16	29.680	29.680	89	77	58	W S W	3	...	...	cloudy.
	8th	10	29.735	29.765	87	78	58	W S W	9	...	...	c
		16	29.632	29.653	94	78	40	S W by W	9	...	...	c
	9th	10	29.758	29.810	87	75	55	S W	9	0.08	...	cloudy.
		16	29.698	29.728	89	78	59	S	7	...	...	cloudy.
	10th	10	29.818	29.844	85	77	68	S W by W	13	1.50	...	cloudy.
		16	29.709	29.732	91	79	56	S S W	5	...	...	c
COYBAT.	5th	10	29.781	29.811	85	75	55	W S W	12	...	...	c
		16	29.614	29.674	94	77	43	W by N	7	...	...	c
	6th	10	29.554	29.638	89	81	69	W S W	37	...	K, C, K, C	
		16	29.472	29.554	87	81	76	S	4.7	...	C, K, N	
	7th	10	29.547	29.629	87	81	76	S	3.3	...	C, K, C	
		16	29.465	29.547	88	80	73	S	8.7	...	K, N, C	
	8th	10	29.554	29.636	89	80	69	S	2.7	...	C, K, N	
		16	29.472	29.554	88	81	69	S N E	4.6	...	C, K, N	
	9th	10	29.584	29.675	90	80	63	N N E	1.7	...	C, C, K	
		16	29.464	29.545	91	81	55	E N E	2.6	...	KS, N	b
	10th	10	29.699	29.681	84	79	75	S S W	2.7	2.00	C, C, K	b
		16	29.499	29.580	91	81	63	W N W	5.7	...	C, C, K	
ARAB.	5th	10	29.561	29.643	84	78	79	N W	3.3	...	C, K, N, C	
		16	29.477	29.549	89	79	79	S	9.9	...	...
	6th	10	29.615	29.697	87	81	76	S E	1.3	...	K, N, C, S	
		16	29.480	29.568	88	79	87	N E	4.3	0.40	K, N	p
	7th	10	29.753	29.773	84	80	83	S W	2.6	...	...	b, s
		16	29.679	29.700	84	80	78	S S W	3.5	...	...	b
	8th	10	29.719	29.740	86	80	75	S	3.5	...	...	b
		16	29.637	29.648	86	81	79	S	6.1	...	...	b, s
	9th	10	29.722	29.743	84	80	83	S	2.6	0.30	...	b, s
		16	29.647	29.668	86	81	79	S	5.6	...	...	b
	10th	10	29.780	29.807	89	80	87	S E	2.4	0.80	...	p
		16	29.695	29.717	89	80	91	S	3.1	...	...	p
	11th	10	29.728	29.779	85	81	85	S	3.0	3.30	...	b, s
		16	29.690	29.708	89	80	91	S S W	7.1	...	...	b
	12th	10	29.747	29.769	82	79	87	S	4.1	0.60	...	s, d
		16	29.643	29.665	80	78	81	E S E	2.8	0.90	...	s, d
	13th	10	29.790	29.788	89	79	87	S E	4.6	1.00	...	s
		16	29.675	29.697	84	80	88	S	7.8	...	...	s

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th July 1874.W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Office, Calcutta, during the month of May 1874.

N.B.—The barometric data are reduced for temperatures and not for height above sea-level.

[illegible]

CALCUTTA—MAY 1974.

Mean barometric pressure of 16 years	...	29.855	Mean temperature of 16 years
1850	ditto	29.610	1850
1874	...	29.610	ditto of 1874
Defect in 1874	...	0.46	Excess in 1874

86.0	Mean humidity of 10 years
67.4	ditto ditto of 1874
1.4	Excess in 1874

73	Mean rainfall of 16 years
74	Actual fall in 1874
75	Defect in 1874

CALCUTTA,
The 11th July 1874.

W. G. WILSON,
 Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-level, with Anemometric Results and Observations of Sky Serenity.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.										Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean serenity.
			North.	North-East.	East.	South-East.	South.	South-West.	West.	North-West.	Variable.	Calm.			
Port Blair	29.794	81.8	2	1	2	22	2	33	...	...	...	1	62 S, 8 W	250.8	4.49
Noumbo	29.811	78.7	...	...	...	2	6	31	19	...	...	...	90 S, 53 W	241.9	1.23
Madras	29.714	85.7	1	1	3	20	9	16	6	5	...	...	48 S, 6 W	201.3	...
Vinayapatnam	29.080	86.9	...	8	14	14	63	10	39	3	...	...	43 S, 28 W	196.1	6.24
Ahyab	29.740	85.3	4	6	6	10	19	42	31	4	...	...	61 S, 45 W	95.3	4.03
False Point	29.663	85.4	...	1	...	6	20	86	6	...	1	6	84 S, 36 W	...	...
Cuttack	29.643	69.3	...	2	3	6	46	51	6	1	...	9	73 S, 22 E	185.2	6.42
Longor Island	29.660	85.9	...	...	1	7	69	86	...	1	...	...	87 S, 18 W	439.1	3.72
Chittagong	29.736	83.7	4	8	14	22	27	31	7	...	1	...	61 S, 12 E	212.8	5.87
Calcutta	29.627	87.4	...	...	6	9	75	31	3	1	...	...	84 S, 8 W	255.6	...
Bardwan	29.698	88.0	1	...	4	2	21	18	12	1	...	3	63 S, 31 W	229.6	7.68
Jessore	29.618	87.6	...	...	...	6	20	22	2	1	...	...	82 S, 14 W	165.3	7.26
Dacca	29.660	83.8	1	10	2	19	62	18	...	1	...	11	64 S, 7 E	228.4	4.65
Bihar	29.718	79.7	8	6	14	11	5	2	5	0	...	2	22 N, 72 E	107.3	3.69
Haaraulagh	29.659	94.1	...	1	3	3	3	8	21	23	...	1	69 N, 81 W	204.6	7.65
Berhampore	29.693	91.4	...	2	6	6	13	20	6	...	1	...	44 S, 19 W	228.3	2.90
Gya	29.632	96.1	9	...	1	...	...	1	33	4	...	...	78 N, 73 W	119.9	9.68
Imoa	29.669	94.5	1	2	16	8	2	6	24	3	...	...	17 S, 45 W	143.2	8.40
Monghyr	29.663	90.0	4	14	7	13	...	...	10	14	...	...	26 N, 23 E	97.8	8.29
Darjeeling	...	...	2	11	25	11	9	23	30	11	...	2	17 S, 41 W	...	3.42
Debbanagor	...	...	30	11	3	1	3	4	2	4	...	4	56 N, 6 E	100.9	1.46
Gowalparah	29.664	78.8	6	15	26	6	1	1	1	4	...	4	61 N, 70 E	174.9	6.03
Benares	29.649	96.0	2	6	2	...	...	3	41	9	...	...	73 N, 77 W	187.3	...
Roosie	29.625	92.6	...	6	...	1	1	3	...	64	...	49	61 N, 44 W	77.6	8.97

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 17. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Dippé's tables, as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahrenheit for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky; a cloudless sky being indicated by 10, and one completely overcast by 0.

The above, being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,

The 11th July 1874.

W. G. WILLSON,

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 1st to 7th July 1874.**

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.				Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phase.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
July	1st	29.985	90.0	80.0	137.8	83.8	80.4	78.0	0.88	8 by E & S S E	...	110.0	0.04	...	...	Cirri, cumuli and overcast. Thunder between 1 and 2 P.M. Light rain at 12½ A.M., 1½ and 5 P.M.
	2nd	30.77	92.0	80.0	151.0	84.9	80.4	77.3	78	8 S E & S E	...	84.4	0.06	...	...	Cirrocumuli and cirri, cumuli & clear. Slight rain between 9 and 10 A.M.
	3rd	30.57	86.4	80.0	184.0	83.6	79.9	77.3	78	S by E.	...	153.3	0.31	...	...	Clear, cirri, and cumuli. Slight rain at 9 and 12 A.M.
	4th	30.1	91.0	79.8	137.0	84.3	80.4	77.7	81	S by E & S	...	187.2	0.04	...	...	Cirri and cirrocumuli and cumuli. Sheet lightning on W between 9 and 10 P.M. Light rain at 7, 9½ and 10 A.M.
	5th	30.8	87.8	81.0	120.0	84.1	80.7	78.3	83	S & S S W	...	160.0	0.03	...	...	Cirri cumuli and overcast. Thunder at 10½ A.M. Sheet lightning on SW between 10 and 11 P.M. Light rain at 7½, 9½, 10½ and 11 A.M.
	6th	30.3	87.4	81.3	128.4	84.1	81.0	78.6	86	S S W	0.6	333.6	...	...	...	Cirri, cumuli & stratus. Sheet lightning on S W from midnight to 2 A.M.
	7th	30.8	92.3	80.5	141.3	85.7	80.3	77.4	77	S S W	1.3	340.3	...	...	...	Cirri and cumuli and stratus. Sheet lightning on N W between 7 and 8 P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	12.7
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	92.8
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	91.7
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.81
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.87
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th	... { by lower rain gauge	0.39
	... { by anemometer gauge	0.29
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	3.17
Ditto ditto ditto, average of the 1st January and the 7th July	...	16.39
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	27.28

GOPERNATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 13th July 1874.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—BENGAL.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.—No. 248.—The 13/A July 1874.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, and Brahmaputra during the month of June 1874.

Date.	Distance.	RIVER GANGES.										RIVER BHAGIRATHI.										BRAHMAPUTRA.									
		Beahar.		Banka.		Dumrae.		Monghyr.		Bahadurgang.		Rampore Baulah.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Kishoregarh.		From Behar.		Over mean sea-level.		Over low water.		Over mean sea-level.		Over low water.			
		Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.		
1st	
2nd	
3rd	
4th	
5th	
6th	
7th	
8th	
9th	
10th	
11th	
12th	
13th	
14th	
15th	
16th	
17th	
18th	
19th	
20th	
21st	
22nd	
23rd	
24th	
25th	
26th	
27th	
28th	
29th	
30th	

J. E. T. NICOLLS, Colonel, R.E.,
Engy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Department.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th June 1874, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	1,535	1,050 0 0	105 18 0	7,816 0	518 0 0	51 18 0	157 14 0
Per mile of railway	56	39 0 0	3 18 0	279 0	19 0 0	1 18 0	3 16 0
For previous 26 weeks of half-year...	34,119	27,031 0 0	2,705 2 0	204,938 0	1,551 0 0	1,555 2 0	4,259 4 0
Total for 26 weeks	34,651	27,811 0 0	2,811 0 0	212,596 0	16,060 0 0	1,606 18 0	4,417 18 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,510	1,074 7 11	107 8 11	7,848 80	475 3 5	47 6 5	156 15 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	55	39 6 11	3 18 10	285 88	17 6 10	1 14 9	3 18 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	41,807	31,241 6 0	3,134 2 3	180,286 15	14,156 9 2	1,415 17 1	4,360 0 6

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for last 3 days of June ended 30th June 1874, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	2,549	328 0 0	32 10 0	7,938 0	248 0 0	24 16 0	69 18 0
Or per mile of railway ...	91	12 8 0	1 2 0	283 0	9 0 0	0 18 0	2 3 0
For previous 26 weeks of half-year ...	325,050	27,009 0 0	2,700 18 0	4,53,993 0	15,601 0 0	1,560 3 0	4,816 0 0
Total for 27 weeks ...	327,599	27,337 0 0	2,732 18 0	4,71,931 0	15,849 0 0	1,584 18 0	4,978 18 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,232	328 5 3	32 16 8	4,405 0	460 0 0	46 10 8	55 10 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	40	12 12 0	1 8 7	161 0	17 13 5	1 15 8	3 1 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	197,043	26,996 10 0	2,699 18 3	3,70,977 0	12,059 0 0	1,205 18 1	3,563 11 4

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for last 3 days of June 1874, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the three days ...	65,416	75,028 14 0	7,502 8 0	257,988 80	*1,26,787 5 9	12,678 11 10	26,480 14 10
Or per mile of railway ...	51	59 2 1	5 8 5	202 0	99 14 8	14 0 4	12 8 9
For previous 26 weeks of half-year ...	2,933,173	68,70,164 16 11	6,870,084 12 4	2,77,83,626 10	1,03,02,003 10 11	1,02,99,690 16 9	1,26,737 9 1
Total for 29 weeks ...	2,998,589	69,45,832 12 11	6,945,064 12 4	2,81,40,406 0	1,04,90,801 0 0	1,04,815,573 8 7	1,28,224 2 11
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding 3 days of previous year ...	61,110	70,985 5 7	7,098 11 2	1,98,947 0	76,365 5 7	7,636 10 8	16,978 7 4
Per mile of railway, corresponding 3 days of previous year ...	48	58 13 5	5 18 11	161 0	59 9 4	8 9 5	8 3 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	3,011,948	71,48,779 4 1	7,148,779 12 2	2,81,67,184 10	97,54,622 15 8	9,754,955 8 10	1,274,651 1 0

* Rs. 21,501-1-6 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this period.
 Rs. 20,490 added on account of difference between approximate and audited returns of previous weeks.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for last 3 days of June 1874, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the 3 days ...	4,990	3,467 15 6	346 7 11	26,717 10	*12,500 4 8	1,250 10 6	2,611 18 5
Or per mile of railway ...	22	15 6	1 8 5	120 0	56 0 0	5 10 0	9 0 0
For previous 26 weeks of half-year ...	128,681	4,02,634 7 11	40,263 4 11	84,42,808 0	9,80,401 1 6	98,040 2 0	120,777 6 11
Total for 29 weeks ...	133,671	4,11,072 7 5	41,072 12 10	84,69,525 10	9,92,901 0 0	99,167 12 0	123,388 4 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding 3 days of previous year ...	1,190	2,737 3 3	273 10 10	12,460 0	5,500 8 5	550 2 7	748 3 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding 3 days of previous year ...	5	12 3 3	1 8 5	51 0	24 9 9	2 8 1	3 7 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	197,938	5,75,286 0 2	57,528 0 6	26,81,600 80	5,78,723 10 8	57,873 10 11	67,653 11 2

* Rs. 2,301-1-8 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this period.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last 3 days of June 1874, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MISCELLANEOUS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.				
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the last 3 days ...	618	485 0 0	68 6 0	2,031 0	304 0 0	20 8 0	485 16 0		
Or per mile of railway ...	23	16 0 0	1 18 0	75 0	7 0 0	0 15 0	2 6 0		
For previous 26 weeks of half-year ...	36,601	29,110 0 0	2,311 0 0	212,694 0	10,009 0 0	1,004 19 0	4,617 19 0		
Total for 26 weeks and 3 days ...	37,219	32,545 0 0	2,384 6 0	214,725 0	10,373 0 0	1,027 4 0	4,691 12 0		
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding last 3 days previous year ...	453	300 2 2	39 10 8	200 0	214 12 4	23 9 6	61 19 11		
Per mile of railway, corresponding last 3 days of previous year ...	17	14 8 0	1 9 0	8 27	8 4 0	0 16 6	2 5 4		
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	48,930	31,736 8 11	2,173 13 8	189,250 16	14,833 6 6	1,462 8 9	4,612 0 3		

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for last 3 days of June 1874, on 168½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	10,453	7,844 10 0	675 5 2	70,743 30	12,322 13 10	11,500 8 7	1,793 13 9
Or per mile of railway ...	86	46 6 7	4 5 1	447 0	77 4 9	7 1 7	11 6 9
For previous 26 weeks of half-year ...	783,177	5,44,002 8 0	50,033 2 4	35,79,645 0	12,04,219 0 0	111,973 2 5	1,62,426 6 9
Total for the half-year ...	793,630	5,53,877 2 0	50,736 7 6	36,50,388 29	12,16,441 13 10	13,093 11 0	1,63,819 16 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	8,735	5,741 13 9	536 6 8	37,760 0	64,314 12 5	4,065 0 10	4,870 7 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	86	56 11 0	5 7 3	241 0	332 8 5	25 18 0	20 6 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	805,110	6,24,434 15 8	57,440 1 3	40,04,739 25	14,04,315 2 3	73,746 16 10	1,23,396 18 1

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for first 4 days of July 1874, on 1,230 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for 4 days ...	67,815	80,160 8 8	7,348 0 11	5,48,318 10	2,58,432 2 9	23,680 12 4	31,637 13 3
Or per mile of railway ...	55	65 10 0	5 14 10	447 0	201 16 8	19 10 3	25 5 0
For previous weeks of half-year ...	67,815	80,160 8 0	7,348 0 11	5,48,318 10	2,58,432 2 9	23,680 12 4	31,637 13 3
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding 4 days of previous year ...	70,613	92,600 7 7	8,497 0 0	6,27,256 10	1,92,683 8 1	17,663 11 5	34,161 0 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding 4 days of previous year ...	57	72 8 9	6 13 9	514 0	150 8 8	13 18 6	28 1 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	70,613	92,600 7 7	8,497 0 0	6,27,256 10	1,92,683 8 1	17,663 11 5	34,161 0 5

* Rs. 20,750-12-6 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this period.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for first 4 days of July 1874, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for 4 days ...	2,310	7,463 2 0	684 2 5	24,787 30	13,571 14 0	1,427 8 5	2,111 10 10
Or per mile of railway ...	10	33 6 8	3 1 2	111 0	60 10 9	6 7 9	9 8 11
For previous weeks of half-year ...	2,310	7,463 2 0	684 2 5	24,787 30	13,571 14 0	1,427 8 5	2,111 10 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding 4 days of previous year ...	2,000	6,908 5 6	647 1 8	27,738 0	8,036 6 6	785 13 1	1,392 16 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding 4 days of previous year ...	9	34 11 3	3 9 0	111 0	35 14 7	3 5 10	6 14 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,690	8,906 3 6	847 1 8	27,738 0	8,036 6 6	785 13 1	1,392 16 9

* Rs. 7,000-3 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Govt. for this period.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for first 4 days of July 1874 on 168½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	15,747	9,350 7 9	913 3 7	80,910 24	3,105 5 5	745 9 9	1,000 12 4
Or per mile of railway ...	100	62 14 1	5 15 3	511 0	81 9 4	4 14 7	10 9 10
For previous 35 weeks of half-year...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for one week ...	15,747	9,350 7 9	913 3 7	80,910 24	3,105 5 5	745 9 9	1,000 12 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	24,004	16,536 14 5	1,333 10 11	81,003 13	16,434 10 8	1,000 11 11	3,334 3 10
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	156	68 14 2	6 10 3	508 0	104 15 2	9 12 5	13 2 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

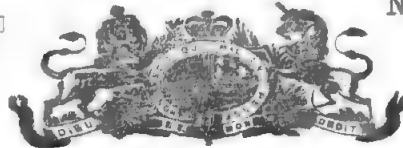
NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first ended 4 days of July 1874 on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the first 4 days ...	784	204 0 0	20 3 0	2,333 0	195 0 0	19 10 0	40 13 0
Or per mile of railway ...	28	13 0 0	1 14 0	105 0	7 0 0	0 14 0	3 10 0
For previous weeks of half-year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for first 4 days ...	784	204 0 0	20 3 0	2,333 0	195 0 0	19 10 0	40 13 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	308	64 0 1	6 3 0	1,002 0	125 5 0	10 11 1	22 19 1
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	35	23 10 2	2 7 3	94 0	4 13 11	0 13 7	3 0 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	686	246 0 1	24 3 0	3,335 0	225 5 0	21 11 1	44 19 1

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 29 of 1874.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for first 4 days of July 1874 on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Ru. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Ru. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	15,747½	9,000 7 9	918 8 7	88,910 54	8,105 5 2	788 9 9	1,800 12 4
Or per mile of railway ...	100	62 14 1	5 16 8	511 0	51 9 6	4 14 7	10 9 10
For previous 25 weeks of half-year...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for one week ...	15,747½	9,000 7 9	918 8 7	88,910 54	8,105 5 2	788 9 9	1,800 12 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	54,084½	16,256 16 8	1,822 10 11	81,088 12	16,424 10 8	1,800 11 11	2,256 9 10
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	100	152 16 2	8 10 3	509 0	104 15 2	9 12 5	15 2 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

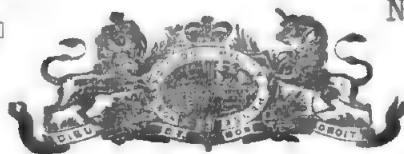
NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first ended 4 days of July 1874 on 27½ miles open.

		Ru. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Ru. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the first 4 days ...	704	204 0 0	20 5 0	2,322 0	185 0 0	19 10 0	40 15 0
Or per mile of railway ...	26	13 9 0	1 16 0	168 0	7 4 0	0 16 0	2 10 0
For previous weeks of half-year...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for first 4 days ...	704	204 0 0	20 5 0	2,322 0	185 0 0	19 10 0	40 15 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	388	64 0 1	6 8 0	2,322 0	185 8 6	19 11 1	42 19 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	35	23 10 2	2 7 8	66 0	6 12 11	0 18 7	3 0 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	866	344 8 1	34 8 0	2,688 0	255 8 6	26 11 1	62 19 1

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 29 of 1874.



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PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT			BARLEY.			RICE, WEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULWER MILL— CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GRAT MILLET— CHOLUB, JOWAR.			LESSEE MILLET— RAGI OF MYSOR AND CHENNAI.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL.																					
Western Districts.																					
Bardham ...	18 4	19 4	18 0	16 0	16 0	36 0	11 12	12 4	11 0	12 0	12 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bankura ...	13 12	12 12	13 9	20 0	21 0	22 8	10 10	10 10	14 0	12 8	12 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boerboom ...	12 0	12 0	14 12	16 0	16 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 5	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	12 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	20 0	{ 16 0 and 16 0 }	{ 16 0 and 16 0 }	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoochly ...	12 0	12 0	18 0	{ 18 0 to 19 0 }	{ 16 0 to 18 8 }	{ 15 0 to 26 8 }	9 8	9 8	{ 10 0 and 10 0 }	{ 13 8 and 14 0 }	{ 12 0 and 13 8 }	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah ...	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 8	12 8	12 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																					
Calcutta ...	13 0	13 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...
24-Pargannas ...	11 8	11 8	14 8	16 0	14 0	26 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nudda ...	13 5	13 6	14 8	...	...	32 0	10 0	10 0	16 8	11 0	10 10	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore ...	12 4	11 6	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	12 12	12 12	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moomunabad ...	16 0	13 0	17 0	17 to 19	17 to 18	30 to 32	{ 8 8 to 10 0 }	{ 8 8 to 10 0 }	{ 14 8 to 15 0 }	{ 11 8 to 12 0 }	{ 11 8 to 12 0 }	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinapore ...	11 0	11 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	22 8	9 8	9 8	20 0	11 0	9 12	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldar ...	14 0	14 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	35 0	10 8	10 0	19 0	13 0	13 8	20 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahya ...	{ 12 12 to 13 8 }	{ 12 12 to 13 8 }	15 18	18 0	18 0	37 8	{ 8 4 to 9 0 }	{ 8 4 to 9 0 }	{ 16 0 to 16 0 }	{ 12 12 to 13 8 }	{ 12 12 to 13 8 }	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Longpore ...	11 4	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 10	13 0	11 4	25 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bojra ...	11 4	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	16 12	13 8	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Choa ...	14 4	14 4	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 12	12 12	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arjeeing ...	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alpore ...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	...	10 0	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Districts.																					
Cooh Bahaz ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																					
acca ...	21 4	11 4	13 8	20 0	20 0	26 8	13 0	{ 10 8 to 12 0 }	21 0	14 8	14 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
oreedpore ...	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	8 0	6 8	10 0	14 0	13 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ackergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	13 0	14 0	13 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ymansingh ...	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 8	8 12	20 0	12 8	11 4	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
thot ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	12 4	12 4	24 0	14 14	15 12	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ottagong ...	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	15 12	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
scholly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	18 0	14 0	13 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
operah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ottagong Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 5	13 10	12 10	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah ...	...	8 0	10 6	...	...	...	10 0	12 4	20 0	13 8	15 1	36 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return for the next preceding week received after publication of the last Gazette.

† Return not received.

A In the interior price range as follow—Wheat from 10 to 15 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice from 10-8 to 11-13 seers, common rice from 11-4 to 13 seers, and grain from 12 to 20 seers, per rupee.

B In the interior price range as follow—Wheat from 12-8 to 13-8 seers, barley from 16 to 24 seers, best rice from 10-8 to 12-8 seers, common rice from 13 to 14 seers, and grain from 12 to 20 seers, per rupee.

C In the interior price range as follow—Wheat from 10 to 15 seers, barley from 15 to 27-8 seers, best rice from 9-12 to 12 seers, common rice from 11 to 13 seers, and grain from 12 to 20 seers, per rupee.

D In the interior price range as follow—Wheat from 12 to 13 seers, best rice from 8 to 10 seers, common rice from 10 to 14-8 seers, and grain from 12 to 20 seers, per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior price of common rice ranges from 10-8 to 13-13 seers per rupee.

G Common rice at 14-9 seers per rupee.

TOLAHIS.

AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH

[illegible]

DISTRICTS.

BENGAL.

Western District

	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	Ra.	A.	Ra.	A.	Ra.	A.	Ra.	A.	Ra.	A.	Ra.	A.	Ra.	A.					
...	...	16	0	16	0	30	0	100	0	100	0	...	9	0	9	0	8	0	8	0	6	0	...	5	0	5	0	...	12	0	12	0	...	
16	0	36	0	14	8	18	21	0	440	0	440	0	...	7	14	7	12	7	12	4	0	4	0	...	4	0	4	0	...	7	0	7	0	...
...	...	13	0	13	0	21	0	360	0	360	0	360	0	8	4	8	0	8	12	4	0	4	0	...	5	0	5	0	...	7	8	5	...	
...	...	12	0	12	0	18	0	180	0	180	0	180	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	4	0	4	0	...	5	0	5	0	...	7	8	7	8	...
...	...	13	8	13	8	20	0	120	0	120	0	...	8	0	8	0	9	0	8	0	6	0	...	5	0	5	0	...	{	7	8	7	8	}
...	...	15	0	14	0	30	0	120	0	120	0	...	8	8	8	8	9	0	7	0	7	0	...	7	0	7	0	...	{	to	to	to	}	
...	...	15	0	14	0	30	0	120	0	120	0	...	8	8	8	8	9	0	7	0	7	0	...	7	0	7	0	...	12	0	12	0	...	

Central Districts.

Calcutta.

[illegible]

Eastern District

[illegible]

Is the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12-8 to 13 seers, best rice from 9 to 10-8 seers, common rice from 12 to 13-8 seers, and gram from 14-8 to 17 seers per rupee.

In the interior the price of rice ranges from 19 to 16 seers per rupee, and gram from 11 to 13 seers.

Prices in the Bhowanigunge sub-division. New early rice at 20 seers the rupee, and amun or late rice quoted at 15 seers, in the interior.

In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 8 to 8.5 seers, common rice from 7 to 13.3 seers, and gram from 8 to 10 seers, per rupee.

the superior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 seers, barley 22.8 seers, best rice from 12 to 16 seers, and common rice from 14 to 20 seers, and gram 16 seers, per rupee.

In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice from 14 to 15 seers, and gram from 14 to 16 seers, per rupee.

price of best rice ranges from 12 to 14 seers, common rice from 13 to 15 seers, paddy from 24 to 30 seers, and grain from 10 to 12 seers, per rupee.

The interior prices range as follows:—Wheat from 11 to 13 seers, best rice from 9 to 11-6 seers, common rice from 11-13 to 14 seers, and grain from 11-6 to 16 seers, per ruppee.

In the interior prices of best rice ranges from 11 to 13 aurs, common rice from 13 to 14 aurs, and grain from 15 to 14 aurs, per rupan.

11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-10

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE.																																	
	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BOLSON MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GRASS MILLET— OHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLET— RICE OR MILLET AND CEREAL.															
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.				
	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.		
BEHAL.																																		
Patna	17 3	17 4	34 0	19 12	20 0	31 4	12 0	12 0	...	14 0	13 8	21 0	...	...	...	19 12	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	T																																	
Gya	11 4	11 4	14 8	16 0	16 0	22 0	8 8	8 8	12 4	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	18 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U																																	
Shahabad	15 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	25 0	10 12	10 8	14 0	12 0	11 8	18 0	17 8	17 8	...	19 8	19 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V																																	
Tirhoot	12 0	12 0	13 0	17 0	16 0	26 0	7 0	6 8	16 8	13 0	12 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	15 8	15 8	14 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	7 4	7 4	12 8	13 8	14 0	16 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	W																																	
Chomparna	12 8	12 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	33 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moughyr	16 8	16 8	17 8	23 1	23 1	29 4	8 4	8 4	13 6	12 6	12 6	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpore	15 2	15 2	15 12	18 16	18 16	27 12	11 6	10 1	15 2	12 10	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah	13 0	13 0	13 8	10 0	10 0	18 0	10 8	10 8	19 0
	X																																	
Southal Bagnanah	10 0	10 0	16 0	14 to 20	14 to 20	30 to 37 8	9 0	9 0	18 0	11 8	11 8	32 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.																																		
Cuttack	18 7	13 2	16 2	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	33 16	26 4	26 12	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poore	11 13	11 13	13 13	...	...	...	18 6	21 0	21 0	23 10	26 4	34 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	11 0	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	21 8	21 0	38 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NOTA NAGPORE.																																		
in West Frontier Agency.																																		
Hazareebagh	11 0	11 0	18 8	12 9	10 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohardugga	11 8	11 8	14 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	17 8	16 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	24 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mashbhoom	11 0	10 8	13 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 8	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return for the next preceding week received after publication of the last Gazette.

+ Return not received.

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 15 seers, barley from 16-19 to 20 seers, best rice from 6-12 to 10-12 seers, common rice from 10 to 12 seers and gram from 15 to 17 seers, per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 18-8 to 15-8 seers, barley from 17 to 20 seers, best rice from 7-8 to 8 seers, common rice from 11 to 12 seers and gram from 15 to 17 seers, per rupee.

V In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 10 to 17 seers, barley from 13 to 20 seers, best rice from 7 to 13 seers, common rice from 9 to 12 seers and gram from 13-8 to 18 seers, per rupee.

CALCUTTA,

The 21st July 1874.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 22, 1874.

Districts of Bengal on the 18th July 1874.—(Continued.)

PER SHEET OF 80 TOLAS.

AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.																								DISTRICT																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
GRAIN OR INDIAN-CORN.						FIRE-WOOD.		SALT.		ARTISANED AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.		STEEL OR HOUSE-KEEPER.		COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.			Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.			Present return.			Next preceding return.				Corresponding return of last year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Ch.	S.	Ob.	Ch.	S.	Ob.	Ch.	S.	Ob.	Ch.	S.	Ob.	Ch.	S.	Ob.	Ch.	S.	Ob.	Ch.	S.	Ob.	Ch.	S.	Ob.		Ch.	S.	Ob.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
0	17	0	34	8	20	0	30	0	34	8	160	0	150	0	...	7	8	7	8	8	0	{ 3 0 to 4 0 }	...	{ 4 0 to 5 0 }	...	{ 5 10 to 7 8 }	...	Patna.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
0	13	0	16	0	12	12	14	0	19	0	180	0	180	0	...	6	4	6	4	7	4	{ 2 0 to 2 12 }	...	{ 3 8 to 4 0 }	...	{ 4 0 to 5 0 }	...	Gya.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
0	18	8	35	0	19	8	19	8	25	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	7	12	7	12	8	0	4	0	4	0	...	5 4 6	5 4 6	...	7 to 9	7 to 9	...	Shahabad.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
0	17	0	27	0	16	0	16	0	21	0	140	0	140	0	...	6	8	6	8	7	0	4 to 5 12	3 8 to 4 0	...	5 to 6 3 8	2 8 to 4 0	...	4 to 6 4 to 6	6 0 to 6 0	Tricol.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
0	17	0	28	0	20	8	21	0	23	0	160	0	160	0	...	7	0	7	0	7	4	{ 3 12 to 3 12 }	...	{ 4 0 to 4 8 }	...	{ 4 0 to 5 0 }	...	10 0 to 10 0	Sarun.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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W In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 11-4 to 16 seers, barley from 10 to 18 seers, best rice from 9-8 to 11-4 seers, common rice from 11 to 14 seers, millet from 16 to 20 seers, maize from 13 to 17 seers, and gram from 15 to 17 seers, per rupee.
 X In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 13 to 16 seers, best rice from 8 to 13 seers, common rice from 9 to 15 seers, bulrush millet from 11 to 13 seers, maize from 14 to 17 seers, and gram from 13 to 17-8 seers, per rupee.
 Y Common rice in the interior is from 16 to 33 seers per rupee.
 Z In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 10 to 11-8 seers, best rice from 10-8 to 15 seers, common rice from 11 to 16 seers, and gram from 13 to 17 seers, per rupee.

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R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.